

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXV.—No. 641.

OCTOBER 1, 1863.

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**GOVERNESS WANTED**, a lady, about 25, to take the entire charge of three children (oldest 12), and to instruct them in French, English, music, and drawing. A comfortable home, but small salary. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 6634, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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continued on next page

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### Miller's Elementary Latin Grammar.

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### Stevens and Hole's Grade Lesson Books.

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### Van Lann's Grammar of the French Language.

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### Antrobus's Orator's Guide; or, the Practice and Power of Eloquence.

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### Plines' (Margaret) Geology for the Million.

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### Mexico: the Country, History, and People.

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### Natural History.

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### Lord's Sea-Fish, and How to Catch Them.

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### Science.

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### Burn's Outlines of Modern Farming.

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### Hind's Introduction to Astronomy.

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### Lawson's Manual of Popular Physiology.

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### Sowerby's English Botany, coloured. Vol. I.

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### Social Science.

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### Blackie's Better Days for Working People.

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### Nightingale's (Florence) Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India.

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### Bradstock's Notes for Travellers in Tyrol and Vorarl- berg.

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## THE CRITIC.

## SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

A CONTEMPORARY has recently complained that persons frequenting the Reading-room of the British Museum are often put to inconvenience through not being promptly supplied with the books they ask for; that sometimes there is a delay of half-an-hour to a whole hour before the work or works they require are placed before them. This is most certainly true; at all events, it has entered into our own experience. Still we believe that this delay does not proceed from any defect of a "Panizzi" rule, but rather from the literary rapacity and selfishness of individual readers. Indeed the facilities of studying in the Museum are rather too liberal—more so than in any library in Europe, and of these facilities there are numerous readers too prone to take advantage. In the libraries of the Continent a student can only have one work at a time, and, in the Imperial Library of Paris, we believe one volume only of a work, if it consist of more volumes than one. It is the general notion abroad that a person can consult profitably only one book at a time. He can certainly, however, repeat his application for fresh material; and, if his study is a special one, he may have two or three works to consult on proper application. But in the British Museum there is no limitation whatever to the demands of a reader, and we know it for a fact that a reader has frequently sent in fifty tickets and more, all at once, making a demand to be supplied with fifty or more works. In this case the impartiality of the officials is, perhaps, the most to be found fault with, because these fifty demands take precedence, when given in in bulk, of ticket or demand fifty-one, which may be our own. In which case we have to wait for our one book until our more rapacious neighbour has his fifty. The circumstance is far from unusual for a reader to write for ten or twelve books at once. Say twelve, and these twelve take precedence of a thirteenth, and the representative of the thirteenth, in this case, may have to wait for an hour or more, stamping his feet and uttering, according to his more or less Christian disposition, maledictions against a Jones, a Panizzi, or a system.

We have known a man of a morning to fortify himself within a breast-work of books, high enough and thick enough for Federal or Confederate cannon, composed of dictionaries, cyclopedias, and various books of reference, which he has never had occasion for, the breast-work never having been breast-work or head-work, but a mere selfishness or pretence of literary activity. Indeed the liberality of the library and its administrators is almost defeated by the inconsiderateness of the readers themselves.

Again, it must be recollected that delay in the delivery of books is caused, to some extent, by the vast dimensions of the library. Some years ago it was calculated that the attendant who fetched sixty books a day for readers, had to travel six miles and to ascend more than the height of St. Paul's. It is only possible to expedite business by largely increasing the staff of attendants under the present system, and this would probably be to make, to the public, an expense of a shilling for every work delivered to readers.

We are not the apologists of the Museum; we think, indeed, that in the reading-room many wholesome changes might be introduced tending to curb the laziness or selfishness of those who go there to consult books, and especially books of reference. The error at present is liberality. Let those who wish to know somewhat of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties enter a Continental library, where there are no catalogues, no easy chairs, no blotting-paper, no pens and ink *à la discretion*, like bread in a French *café*, no *cabinets*, no civil attendants, except a few in cocked hats and red waistcoats, wearing ominous-looking swords by their sides, and to require a *laissez-passer* for a pocket-book or portfolio carried in the hand, return and rail at the British Museum if they think proper.

In one respect the British Museum is glaringly defective of late years—in foreign periodicals. A literary magazine or journal here and elsewhere may appear of an ephemeral nature; but it is in such publications that we trace the progress of public opinion and of the advances made in literature, science, and in art, more distinctly than in volumes which, however well written, are long in gaining the general attention.

Apropos of the British Museum, the following letter from the poet GRAY to Mr. PALGRAVE is not generally known:

London, July 24, 1759.

I am now settled in my new territories, commanding Bedford Gardens, and all the fields as far as Highgate and Hampstead, with such a concourse of moving pictures as would astonish you; so *rus-in-urbe-ish*, that I believe I shall stay here, except little excursions and vagaries, for a year to come. What though I am separated from the fashionable world by broad St. Giles's and many a dirty court and alley, yet here is air, and sunshine, and quiet, however, to comfort you. I shall confess that I am basking with heat all the summer, and I suppose shall be blown down all the winter, besides being robbed every night. I trust, however, that the museum, with all its manuscripts and rarities by the cart-load, will make ample amends for all the aforesaid inconveniences.

I this day past through the jaws of a great Leviathan, into the den of Dr. Templeman, superintendent of the reading-room, who congratulated himself on the sight of so much good company. We were, first, a man that writes for Lord Royston; secondly, a man that writes for Dr. Burton, of York; thirdly, a man that writes for the Emperor of Germany or Dr. Pococke, for he speaks the worst English I ever heard; fourthly, Dr. Stukeley, who writes for himself, the very worst person he could possibly write for; and,

lastly, I, who only read to know if there be anything worth writing, and that not without some difficulty. I find that they printed 1000 copies of the "Harleian Catalogue," and have sold only four score; that they have 900/- a-year income, and spend 1300/-, and are building apartments for the under-keepers; so I expect, in winter, to see the collection advertised and set to auction.

GRAY could not, of course, foresee that in 1863 the British Museum swallows up about 100,000/-.

LOD STANLEY'S SPEECH at Liverpool has recalled the attention of the small republic of scholars to the frequently mooted question of the value of elegant scholarship—that is, of Latin and Greek composition. Long ago SYDNEY SMITH, himself an old Wykehamist, denied, in a spirit of humorous dogmatism, that "making verses" went any way towards making scholars. Lord STANLEY, a first classman of Cambridge, thinks that a boy spends too much time on composition, and too little on the application of science to real life. On the other hand, Sir JOHN COLERIDGE, one of the most accomplished of living Etonians, in that lecture on the public schools which opened the controversy between "Paterfamilias" and the Eton authorities in the *Cornhill*, lamented the decline of "elegant scholarship" at Eton, its nursery and its home, with the reputation of CANNING, FOX, NORTH, GRENVILLE, and WELLESLEY, to fall back upon by way of practical testimony to its merits. We cannot enter now on a consideration of the abstract question of *Cui bono?* though, if we point to the special fact that in our great public schools composition is less honoured than heretofore, we *may ask cui bono?* whose good does this change subserve? Are boys now more learned or more useful in society since verse went out of fashion and "ologies" came in? We have found most flagrant false quantities—not to mention rubbishing verses—in the prize poems of St. Paul's School; we have detected false quantities even in a prologue to the Westminster Play. Only last week the Grecians of Christ's Hospital recited listlessly translations into Iambics, Alcaics, and so on, to an audience which cheered only the English originals. The subjects were ill-chosen, the translations careless, the recitations got over as quickly as possible. Dr. JACOB is a solid and sound scholar, but he appears to care little or nothing for elegant scholarship, and he cannot expect his boys to care for it. The exercises are a necessary routine, a great bore; the LORD MAYOR can't understand Elegiacs, much less Iambics, and so the work is "scamped." Why not either abolish the farce and have English speeches, or engage a composition master, leaving the heavy scholarship to Dr. JACOB?

EARL RUSSELL, at Dundee, must have cheered the hearts of such scholars as were able to read his speech, and of such schoolmasters as had the good fortune to hear him. His Lordship had, among the other texts he spoke upon, the homely one—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The noble Lord spoke from undoubted experience, for we may be certain that no one enjoys his half holiday, or month on the moors, or a trip to the Spas more than the Statesman. Our "Jack," or as we best knew him in olden times, our Lord JOHN, evidently enjoys his trips to the Highlands and festivities of Dundee and Blairgowrie, and so has a kind word to say on behalf of the jaded dominie and the schoolboy overtired with vulgar fractions and LINDLEY MURRAY. He recommended in plain terms that it would be much better, in schools, to work half a day than a whole day. There can be no harm in such arrangement, as any one who has been engaged in tuition is well aware of. More dunces come from "long-hour" schools than from the "hedge school" where the business of the day is dispatched in perhaps three hours. When the teacher is fatigued the pupil cannot profit; when the latter is wearied, the former wastes his labours. Town boys and country boys in the midst of long lessons will be thinking of marbles, hoops, and out-door amusements, and the teacher, too, would like to have a stroll in Baxter-park, and perchance to pursue "the solitary vice" on the banks of a trout stream.

But a larger plea for half-holidays might be entered. We are all of us overtired in this weary world, which need not at all be made a weary, but very pleasant world, if matters could be better arranged. There are hundreds between Temple-bar and Charing-cross whose brains are wearied by incessant work, and who would like to spend a day now and then on the Surrey Hills, or enjoy a game of cricket at Lord's or Kennington Oval. And elsewhere there are men of business who are engaged early and late, counting, calculating, strained bodily and mentally, who would be happier in mind and stronger in body could society spare them in its exorbitant demands a half-holiday now and then.

Lord RUSSELL's speech at Dundee will commend itself, so far as it regards less work and more play, to all who take interest in the physical welfare of the millions. In their philanthropic exertions they will remember the small servant, the errand boy, the very "printer's devil," as well as statesman, peer of the realm, bishop or barrister.

PAPER.—H. G. H. writes to *Notes and Queries*, "The introduction of the art of paper-making into England is generally placed in the sixteenth century, when two mills, one at Hertford, and the other at Dartford, in Kent, are known to have been in existence. I have met with a reference to a third, which seems to have been in operation for some time prior to the thirty-fourth year of Elizabeth (1591); 'Fencilton, co. Cambridge. Lease of a watermill, called Paper-mills, late of the bishopric of Ely, to John Grange, dated 14th July, 34th Eliz.'—Land Revenue Records."

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

## GERMAN PHILOSOPHY.

*Organon der Erkenntniß der Natur und des Geistes.* Von CARL GUSTAV CARUS. [Organon of the Apprehension of Nature and Mind. By CHARLES GUSTAVUS CARUS.] Leipsic: Brockhaus. pp. 336.

FROM TIME TO TIME NATIONS, like individuals, seem to undergo a transient change of character. In the reign of Charles II. the grave, decorous, solid English grew unboundedly frivolous and licentious. What event in history so earnest as the first French revolution? Yet, habitually, what people so little animated by earnestness as the French? Germany is pre-eminently the land of thought; but, for the moment, Germany forswears thought, scorns it, ridicules it. Drowsily shaking itself, to know if it has any political life remaining, Germany throws its ponderous, cumbersome strength—so overwhelming if concentrated—partly in the direction of industrialism, and partly in that of materialism. About the industrialism not much can be said, as the tendency toward it is universal. In German materialism, however, there is something tragical, for it is not like English or French materialism—superficial, empirical; it is profound and systematic. Yet, viewed as a reaction, German materialism is intelligible enough. During several generations the German mind attempted to solve problems which can never be solved; audaciously to climb the highest heavens, to fathom the most mystic depths of the invisible, to measure immensity. Hence transcendental philosophy ended in transcendental folly, transcendental insanity, and a mad and monstrous Hegelianism disgusted with metaphysics even those who loved metaphysics the best. German materialism, besides being a reaction, has done much important service. It has prepared the way for a loftier, more organic Baconianism than that of which the English intellect is capable; and it sublimely groups the multitude of miraculous facts which modern science has discovered. We abhor atheism; yet we can read with delight the works of Moleschott, Büchner, and others, as presenting the grandest scientific facts in the most suggestive and interesting fashion, and as contrasting likewise with the craziness and ghastliness of Hegelianism. Still, as the Germans are naturally coarse and heavy, are huge helpless lumps, they need idealism to keep them from sinking into bestiality; and what they require at present is some one to set idealism attractively and impressively before them. But the idealism must not be hostile to science; it must even poetically celebrate whatsoever science discovers and demonstrates. To decry science is supremely absurd. Science can deign to make no reply, except point to facts as facts. The facts of science, however, are not necessarily hard and prosaic; most of them are in themselves poetry; and those which are not poetry can be clothed with a poetical charm. In Germany, then, as elsewhere, the idealisation of science must harmonise with the idealisation of morality. Idealisation is too often confounded with the idolatry of abstractions. And, even where this blunder is not committed, there is the risk of a blunder equally fatal. The more a man is an idealist, the more he is generally prone to isolated idealisation; that is to say, he has certain favourite things which he idealises, contemning the rest. Now, idealisation to be salutary must be the idealisation of everything.

Carus—a voluminous writer—to whom we have more than once with approbation alluded, has aimed in this volume at a mediatorial office. As a physiologist he would shun the exaggerations of ontology; as a psychologist he would rebuke and avoid the aberrations of materialism. The book is written with undoubted ability, but, without being dull, it is dry. It is in somewhat of an assumed character that the author appears. He excels as a physiologist, but in his "Organon" he would fain be more philosopher than psychologist, more psychologist than physiologist. The ideas are not new, and the illustrations are not sufficiently abundant and suggestive. In the central principle we find either a fallacy or a commonplace. It may seem ingenious to say that we proceed from the subjective to the objective, and not contrariwise; that all recognition is self-recognition; that knowing is the prelude to apprehending. But it is only in the connection of individuality with ontology that these propositions can have a secund meaning. It is no paradox to aver that the microcosm includes the macrocosm, or that the universe is what it is created by each man's introspection. What we war with is morbid introversion,—incessant brooding on ourselves. The first step in philosophy is the admission that the natural is the Divine. But this, so far from annihilating the supersensuous implies it. The supersensuous and the supernatural, however, must not be viewed as equivalents. Assuredly equivalents they are not; they are contradictions. Something beyond and above the senses, the senses themselves prove; but something beyond and above nature is the annihilation of nature. If religion had not deadened into a tradition of the churches, and if philosophy had not narrowed into a pedantry of the schools, the identity of the Natural and the Divine would at once be embraced as the most adorable of mysteries. How beautiful this identity! The Divine eternally incarnates itself in nature, the symbol;

and nature, the symbol, eternally points to the Divine. As long as nature is divorced from the Divine by theological dogmatism and puerile scholasticism, so long are a more opulent outpouring of the religious life and a more majestic march of the philosophical spirit impossible. But the deliverance must be the work of the Divine itself. It is sufficient to show the impotence of man, that for so many years the Germans were occupied with the loftiest themes, and that they have nothing to bring as the result but the old jargon about the objective and the subjective. They began and they proceeded in the wrong way. Metaphysics can never be profitably studied otherwise than as the Stoics studied them. The Stoics started with the heroic individual: him they made the builder of the Infinite. The moral elevation of Stoicism was not more remarkable than its philosophical depth, but its philosophical depth sprang from its moral elevation. With the Germans, however, philosophy has been a species of solitary lotos-eating. Through lotos-eating the companions of Ulysses forgot their country; and to the German metaphysicians the fatherland had no existence. No abiding, redeeming truth ever came from solitude, though solitude may ripen what action has sown. He who is not the greatest of citizens cannot be the greatest of philosophers. The Greek philosophers were soldiers, politicians, statesmen—in any case, robust, patriotic sons of the Commonwealth. And surely it was not solitude which gave birth to the profound philosophical systems of the Hindoos. It was from the bosom of colossal, organic religions that those systems arose. The most original thinkers of the Middle Ages were not the lifeless animals who were shut up in cloisters, but the stalwart men who wandered about—two of their chief teachers being poverty and persecution. Now, instead of a philosophy, growing under natural conditions, the Germans have offered us a professorial philosophy. The ludicrously mechanical way in which the poet Southey used to distribute his time is well known; and the result is, that nobody now thinks of reading the poet Southey. In still more mechanical fashion the German metaphysicians created their systems. All social, all human relations were disregarded. When the *Ich*, the *me*, was posited, as the indispensable basis, you asked, What *Ich*? What *me*? Was it the puny and shrivelled mortal, smoking evermore, wrapped in an old tattered dressing-gown, and with folios all around him more tattered than the gown? Like Carus, like the Germans generally, we posit the unavoidable *Ich*, but an *Ich* of a different sort from theirs—the *Ich* of valiant manhood. The professorial German *Ich* has become an intolerable nuisance, and must be exiled or exterminated. True saint and true sage alike summon us to heavenly health, to perfect harmony with nature, and to resignation to tragical sorrows. They render duty, destiny, the unseen, more awful, more sacred; they give us hope when they cannot give us joy; melt us into pity for our fellows when they cannot arm us with strength for ourselves. Till we read Carus's book we never felt what a dreary thing the German professorial *Ich* is. Positing our own *Ich*, it follows that we depose the German professorial *Ich* as an imposture and an insanity. It is commonly said, that philosophy corresponds evermore to the ebb and flow of human affairs. No truer saying; but then the human affairs are always supposed, and where are the human affairs in Germany? Positing the *Ich* and reconstructing the universe, the Germans cannot even regenerate or govern one of their smallest principalities. Philosophy responds, corresponds to a national life, but only where there is a national life, as in England or France. We have a striking illustration of this in the immense excitement caused by Renan's recent work, "The Life of Jesus." Here we have a sign of the times if we are in the mood to study it. The success of the book indicates the substitution of the historical for the dogmatic method, in a department of inquiry, and in a land where dogmatism has always been exclusive and exacting; it proclaims the dethronement of Voltaireanism; it celebrates the advent of pantheism on the ruins of Cartesian dualism on the one hand, and of outrageous sensationalism on the other. Plainly, judging from the welcome given to Renan's book, the French mind has undergone, or is undergoing, a marvellous spiritual transformation, the pioneer, perchance, of a mighty social and political transformation. We have not now to deal with twaddling paralytic *Ichs*, but with the warm throbings of a strong national heart. In philosophy, as in religion, apotheosis precedes incarnation; self-ction precedes self-annihilation. When we have crowned ourselves with stars, and clothed ourselves with sunbeams, and floated on the lotos flower, we reach the enthrallment of the Nirvana at last. The Germans reverse all this. They commence with the Nirvana at once, and from the abyss of the Nirvana we hear and shudder to hear their sepulchral tones. In the Scandinavian mythology the wolf Fenris opens his jaws so wide as to swallow earth and heaven, and he would have opened them wider if there had been more room! This is precisely the difficulty of the German system builders. They are not satisfied with earth and heaven; they want additional space! No one can admire more than ourselves German research, German erudition, and even German metaphysical genius, when it is spontaneous and natural. But, herein is a German ridiculous and wearisome, that a system seems as neces-

sary to him as a hypothesis to a Frenchman. A Chinese proverb assures us that the most flourishing epoch of philosophy was when there were no philosophers. Would that the Germans could take the pith of the proverb to their soul! In effect it is philosophers, and especially German philosophers, who have for some time been preventing us from having a philosophy. If we were to give an organon of the apprehension, or cognition or recognition of nature and the mind, we should make short work with the manufacturers of gigantic cobwebs. Instead of throwing the individual on himself we should tear him away as much as possible from himself. We should burden him with the labours of Hercules, rend him with the tortures of Prometheus. By the flash from his own heroic steps, as he climbed precipice after precipice, and conquered monster after monster, he should behold the universe. Yes! truly, thou German pedant, we can see no other world than the world which we create. The poet has his world of phantasy, the miser has his world of mammon, the fop has his fopperies. Where, then, is redemption? In enabling each of our fellowmen to create for himself a more god-like world. We are children of the day, not children of the night, and we are not to waste our hours between the gloom of a cave and the frivolities of fireworks. Carus says that the ancients, above all the Greeks, worshipped beauty, that the peculiarly Christian times burned and yearned with love, and that modern times devote themselves to the search for truth. This is little more than a clever phrase. Far better the declaration that, in every age, truth and love and beauty spring from the deeds of the brave. The human race has evermore the same normal attributes, and normal needs, and, for the human race, truth evermore includes love and beauty, love evermore beauty and truth, beauty evermore truth and love. Were the ancients indifferent to truth and dead to affection? Were the Inquisition and other Christian institutions, institutions of mercy? Is sacrifice for truth's sake the supreme characteristic of modern days? Why enslave or ensnare ourselves with words? Can words change everlasting realities? Is this God's earth, or is it merely a theatre for the chimeras of theorisers? While hearts are breaking and hearts are bleeding, are gangs of drivellers to go on complacently constructing their systems? Is philosophy, instead of strengthening, to enfeeble us? And, while bewildering and enervating us, is it not to afford us even the barren compensation of amusement? We are haunted by a solemn sense of divinest duty every time we now approach a metaphysical subject, or open a metaphysical book. In striving, so far as we can by word and by example, to invigorate and ennable the community, what is the most formidable obstacle we have to vanquish? Not prevailing depravity or prevailing cowardice, but the laborious trifling of pretended thinkers. More fatal, because subtler than vice is sophistry. Now we are armed against sophists of the Jesuitical sort who would morally delude and corrupt us. Indeed moral sophistry, except in rare cases, neutralises itself. But intellectual sophistry poisons so slowly, and so imperceptibly, that death alone reveals the extent of the mischief. Intellectual sophistry, however, begins whenever it is supposed that, apart from other truth, intellectual truth exists, or that the intellect can claim a superiority over the other elements of the human being. All truth is homogeneous, and intellectual truth is always a portion of a larger truth, and is subordinated thereto. It is not the devotedness to truth which characterises modern times, but the endeavour to establish the despotic supremacy of the intellect. And the reaction is seen in a false and sentimental mysticism. Round spurious reason gibber and dance mystical mountebanks, while celestial mysticism is a thing of the past. Nature is ever young, and seedtime and harvest return, and the tide of human sin and human sorrow rolls unceasing on. But Nature is forgotten and her grand cosmic aspects are disregarded, and there is no one to war with the sin or to console the sorrow. No! Each man has retired to his pineal gland; has surrendered himself to the hallucinations of his *Ich*. Of old, prophets were sent by the highest God to curse abomination and iniquity; now, they should be sent to denounce the shameless impieties of the brain. Spinoza has profoundly said, that evil is error; but we may reverse the maxim in these days, and declare that error is evil. Pascal, in whose works there is perhaps more sophistry than in those of all the Jesuits whom he so ingeniously and acutely refuted, has spoken of man as a reed, but as a reed that thinks. Better if this thinking reed did not know that it thought, and that it did not pester us with sickening babblement about speech and the understanding as the privileges of man. Man is a portion of the universal and eternal life, and yet it seems that by despising this life, infinite in time and in space, he is to reach alike a true philosophy and a true religion. The rule must be that we have each, as individuals, to put forth our most opulent sum of life, and thus achieve harmony with the life of creation. To use the favourite terminology of the schools—to which, however, we have an extreme repugnance—in the individual as in the universe, the objective and the subjective are identical. It is not, as Carus would represent it, a question of knowing or of apprehending, or of innate ideas and the rest of it. This is a most grovelling and inadequate view of the matter. But long before we are conscious of our consciousness, we have been dwelling in mysterious sympathies, which blend us with all nature, not through our soul, our spirit, our body, but through our individuality as a whole. Diviner than knowledge is phantasy; diviner than phantasy is feeling; diviner than feeling is a faculty, is a state which the holiest religions, the deepest philosophies have recognised, and which even science, by mesmerism

and by other means, has demonstrated. Look at that beautiful miracle of the human frame—the nervous system. Study electricity, and those cognate agencies which continually affect the nerves. Stand on the frontier, for you cannot pierce further, of that strange domain which is peopled and ruled by dreams. What is the conclusion irresistibly forced upon you? That through our complicated being we radiate into the Infinite in modes that mock at the understanding and its pretentious definitions. As an axiom, consequently, it may be accepted, that when we begin to philosophise we cease to define. We try analysis, and we find analysis barren. Synthesis we try, we find synthesis fruitful. But there is something beyond synthesis: ecstatic communion with the Unseen; passionate, poetic longing for the divine in nature. The hero however is not to pause in his toil or in his combat. When weary and when worn he rests, sweet visions come to him; and these are his philosophy, a philosophy which philosophers cannot teach. The more likewise he hath an eye for the raptures and the rainbows of heaven, the more he hath an ear for the voices of earth. Bowed down by some great sorrow, or tortured by some awful remorse, he hears a little bird singing in the evening after the rain, and is reconciled to himself and to his destiny. ATTICUS.

#### THE MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD'S number for October has a variety of interesting papers. The palm must be awarded to the account of Harrow School, its head masters, its old boys, Sheridan, Byron, Sir W. Jones, &c., and the incidents of its long and glorious history. Sir E. B. Lytton has brought "Caxtonians" to a conclusion, and the wise, liberal, and eloquent disquisitions of this illustrious writer will be missed greatly by the readers of *Blackwood* next month. There is an elaborate, candid, and generous article on Sheridan Knowles and his works—somewhat late in the day, it is true. The fifth part of the "Chronicles of Carlingford," gives us some more glimpses of the inner life and the trials of Mr. Wentworth, "the perpetual curate." M. O. W. O. has some pretty verses entitled "Amen—In the Cathedral of St. Andrews," and a new Irish story, "Tony Butler," is commenced which promises well. "Gold and Social Politics," a solid and statistical but valuable paper, concludes an excellent number of the evergreen Maga.

The *Dublin University Magazine* commences a fairly good number with an amusing and interesting article on "Political Pasquinade and Comic Literature," the writer of which introduces us to the writers of comic literature, from Pasquin to *Punch*, and its feeble, but vivacious imitators. The Author of "The House by the Churchyard" has eight more chapters of "Wylder's Land." Next follows a pleasing article on epochs of poetic literature in England—Chaucer, Spenser, Marlowe, &c. "Belladonna, or the Cross before the Name," is continued over five more chapters. There is a singularly graceful sonnet on Shakspeare, of whom the poet says, "unrecognised he died." A review of the "Life of Savonarola and his Times," by Pasquale Villari, translated by Mr. Leonard Horner, gives us a graphic account of that "priest, patriot, and martyr;" "one of the noblest heroes," says the author, "of a race conspicuous for heroic names." The article on Iceland is well worth reading, and "Irish Dancing Fifty Years ago" is amusing and piquant.

The *Cornhill* opens with chapters 40, 41, and 42, of "The Small House at Allington." "Sea Fights, Ancient and Modern," make the subject of a nervous and rather exciting article. The other articles, which may fairly be considered as up to the *Cornhill* standard, are a racy Sketch of the House of Commons from the Ladies' Gallery; a Biography of Giuseppe Giusti, the Italian poet; and a description of the Welsh Eisteddfod. "The Miseries of a Dramatic Author" are a lively account of the production of a play, one of those revelations from behind the curtain, with which the public has been often favoured before.

*Temple Bar* gives us three chapters of "John Marchmont's Legacy," in which we seem to scent out indications of the end. "The Vicissitudes of the late Ameer of Cabul" (Cabool or Cabul), Dost Mahomed Khan, make a striking subject for a biography; and this article alone would make *Temple Bar* for October worth purchasing. "The Trials of the Tredgolds" are continued, but we cannot speak very highly of the tale so far as it has gone yet. Mr. Salu and Mr. Edmund Yates furnish us with two productions in their versatile, if occasionally wearisome, style—"A Bad Time for Tommasi," auctore G. A. S., and "Told in the Twilight" (Yates). The article on the winter prospects of the North of England is well written, though it contains no novelty, and appears little more than a careful abstract of the numerous speculations on this disagreeable subject which have recently appeared in the *Times* and in the magazines.

The most striking article in *Bentley* (besides the seven first chapters of Book VII. of *Cardinal Pole*, by the inevitable and indefatigable editor, Mr. W. H. Ainsworth) is a most faithful and touching account of Baron von Stockmar, the intimate friend of the Prince Consort. In *Colburn's Magazine* under the same editorship, we find an elaborate article on another theological nine day's wonder, Renan's book, "Vie de Jesus;" an interesting descriptive notice of Killarney and some Parts of the South of Ireland, Part I.; a chapter on Cleon by the gossiping "Sir Nathaniel," and a good paper on Gipsies, with another on Bayard; a continuation (Part XXV.) of "The Shadow of Ashlydyat;" Part IV. of "Strathmore," &c. The number is an average one.

*London Society* continues to improve. Apropos of the season, there is a capital story of "Mr. Trafford Carr's Business Journey." "Autumn Gossip" is also suited to the time of year, and will be acceptable to folks whose happy lot it is to be in the country just now. "Social Science" gives Miss Florence Claxton a subject for one of her sarcastic and humorous drawings. "The Last Man in Town" and "Mrs. Brown's Excursion" have, as most of the papers in this magazine seem to have, a reference to the season of the year. The number is enriched by Part I. of a series of papers called "Passages from the Family History of the English Aristocracy," which cannot help being interesting to that large section of "London Society," the end of whose being is to discuss their neighbours (especially the nobility) and their neighbours' affairs when alive, and to pay a shilling to examine their wills when dead. Mr. C. H. Bennett's four illustrations to "Shop" are in his best manner.

The *Churchman's Family Magazine* is, we hope, prosperous; for of all the magazines it deserves most to be so, combining an unostentatiously designed purpose with much amusement and agreeable reading. Miss Strickland's name is a tower of strength to it: she

continues her "Lives of the Eminent Prelates of the Church of England," and bids us contemplate the character of Bishop Lake, of Chichester. The indefatigable Mr. Walcott has a paper on "Michaelmas." The equally indefatigable Mrs. Alfred Gatty gives us "A Story of a Dream Excursion," admirable in style and tastefulness. Besides these are a paper on Modern Education, with special relation to the training of a governess (A. R. Craig); *Wanderings in London Churches* (W. H. D. Adams); Notes on the American Church by the Rev. S. J. Eales; and chapters 5-8 of the excellently illustrated and well written story of the "Rector of Gladdersdale." But where is Mr. E. J. Poynter with his graceful pencil this month?

In the *Victoria Magazine* Professor Senior continues his Journal kept in Egypt; Mr. T. A. Trollope continues "Lindisfarne Chase"; and we have a paper on Social Science; but, excepting Frederica Rowan, whose name is a guarantee for the excellence of "The *Atlantica* and its Author," where are the ladies in the ladies' special magazine? Where are Miss Cobbe, Miss Parkes, Miss Power, Miss Craig, and the rest of them?

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON CURRENT LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

*The History of Rome*. By THEODOR MOMMSEN. Translated by the Rev. W. P. DICKSON. Vol. III. 10s. 6d. Richard Bentley.—No complete history of the Roman Republic, by an author of first-class reputation, has been put within the reach of English readers, and it chances that while writers of great merit have described the earlier centuries and the latest age of the Republic, no work has been produced which gives a satisfactory account of the "great revolution" of Rome. The appearance of Mommsen's third volume in an English form takes away all excuse for this ignorance. It does much more than fill up for English readers what was hitherto a blank in their historical knowledge. It goes far to make intelligible to them the history which they knew but could scarcely understand.—*Spectator*.

*The Invasion of the Crimea: its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan*. By ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE. 2 vols. Fourth Edition. 32s. Blackwood and Sons.—The peculiarities of this fourth edition of Mr. Kinglake's first two volumes of his great work are explained in an advertisement pre-fixed. In the first place, the original text remains as it was. "Not a word has been withdrawn from the text, and not a word has been added to it." The spelling of the names of several English officers and of one foreigner has been corrected, and one sentence in the original second volume has been moved forward to a page farther on; but this is the sole amount of alteration in the text.—*Reader*.

The appearance of a fourth edition of Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" is good evidence that the public have not been frightened out of admiration for a truly noble book by adverse criticism. No good book is, in truth, ever killed by reviewers.—*Athenaeum*.

*Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis) Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annun Domini 1366. A Monacho quodam Malmesburiensi Exaratum*. Edited by F. S. HAYDON. Vol. III. 10s. Longmans.—Mr. Haydon has brought his labour to a happy close; supplementing his "Malmesbury Chronicle" by two continuations, one of which brings the history down to the year 1413, the other to the year 1490.—*Athenaeum*.

### BIOGRAPHY.

*The Life of the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man*. Compiled chiefly from Original Documents, by the Rev. JOHN KEBLE. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. J. H. Parker.—There is no work of ecclesiastical biography which was better worth doing well, and none which more needed to be well done, than the Life of Bishop Thomas Wilson. We must add that there is no one who could more fitly take up the task than the respected author of "The Christian Year." In a literary point of view it would be possible enough to find fault with Mr. Keble's work. It is in truth somewhat long, and in parts somewhat heavy. There are very numerous and copious extracts, for the most part now made *publici juris*, from the Registers of the diocese of Sodor and Man, from the Rolls-office at Castle Rushen, from the *Sacra Privata*, letters, and other memoranda of the Bishop. The biographer's modesty, fidelity, and scrupulous veneration for his subject have oftentimes deterred him from that free and bold use of his ample materials which in such a hand would vastly have increased the attractiveness and interest of his work. The documents given are often of a legal and technical character, and often might have judiciously admitted of abridgment.—*Guardian*.

*Life of Amelia Wilhelmina Sieveking*. From the German. Edited, with the Author's sanction, by CATHERINE WINKWORTH. 12s.

Longmans.—This volume contains the life of a lady who for thirty years was actively engaged in works of charity at Hamburg, who founded there what she and her friends called a Protestant Order of Sisters of Mercy, and who acquired in Germany a high reputation for practical and efficient benevolence, which she appears to have fully deserved. She was the daughter of a Hamburg merchant, and passed almost the whole of her life in that city or its immediate neighbourhood. From her girlhood she had a passion for teaching, and, at a time when her contemporaries were thinking of lovers and balls, began to occupy herself with the instruction of classes of poor children. At last the breaking out of the cholera at Hamburg gave her an opening to a career of more public usefulness, and she tendered her services as hospital nurse. Others followed her example, and worked under her direction, and thus there sprang up an association which she managed and controlled. The municipality in the course of time sought her co-operation, and a hospital for children, together with some almshouses, formed a block of buildings under her special superintendence. The great success of her life, however, in our opinion, was that she had shown that unmarried women might have a life of usefulness, dignity, and enjoyment, if they would only do as she did, and devote themselves to good works as to a profession. It seems scarcely correct to say that she founded an order of Sisters of Mercy, for she and the ladies who worked with her do not appear to have been subject to any ties or discipline such as are an essential part of what Roman Catholics call an Order. But she instituted a successful association which absorbed the time and energies of its members, and she conducted it so as to win public confidence, and make many who had at first opposed her rejoice in her success.—*Saturday Review*.

*Stonewall Jackson*. By the Author of "Life in the South." 2s. 6d. Chapman and Hall.—This is a biographical sketch and an outline of the Virginian campaign of the late Confederate general. The authoress has dedicated this work to Sir Hugh de Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, Lancaster, as being one of the many who testified appreciation "of the rare qualities of the hero." To those who share in that appreciation this biography will be welcome, and to all it will be interesting to review the military career of a brave man.—*Observer*.

The author of "Life in the South" has not improved her position in the world of literature by this shoddy and ill-written memoir of a brave and brilliant soldier, whose gallant deeds and honourable death will be long and gratefully remembered by the people of the Confederate States.—*Athenaeum*.

### EDUCATION.

*English Roots, and the Derivation of Words from the Ancient Anglo-Saxon*. Two Lectures by EDWARD NEWENHAM HOARE, A.M., Dean of Waterford, &c. Third Edition. 4s. 6d. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. London: J. W. Parker and Bourn.—*Exotics; or, English Words Derived from Latin Roots*. Ten Lectures by EDWARD NEWENHAM HOARE, M.A., Dean of Waterford, &c. 5s. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—Dean Hoare, in his "Exotics," is only teaching to the Latinless English the meanings and uses of sundry sets of Latin-given words, under the heads of their Latin stems. Such a work, well done, may be useful to little-schooled readers of our Johnson's English (which, however, is less welcome to us than the well of English undefined); but we think it may mislead young people into a fondness for words of Latin derivation, which may be gathered into their minds, as if they were the only ones fit for the meanings they bear, and were words taken into our speech under pressure of a need that no English ones would have answered. We feel that it

is a pity that, after the Dean's book of "English Roots," another thicker one of Latin roots must be learnt by an Englishman for the understanding of his mother-tongue. These two books of Dean Hoare seem to show us how much better our scholars understand the formation of Latin and Greek than that of their own English. In the book of "Exotics" we see but very few, if any, etymological mistakes as to root, or stem, or compound; whereas in the book of "English Roots" we most often stumble at etymologies that we cannot but regard as great mistakes, though they are such as might well be made on the narrow ground of the Saxon-English school, beyond which the Dean rarely treads.—*Reader.*

The *Saturday Review* says of Mr. Hoare's "Exotics": "We feel deeply thankful that we are not 'connected with' any 'educational establishment in Waterford.' All persons who have had that bad luck—'teachers of public and private schools,' 'principals of private schools, with the pupil-teachers, monitors, and monitresses, and some of the scholars of the more advanced classes'—are, it seems, required to form a 'select audience' for their dean to lecture in philology. People say that Dean Hoare's whole notion is to go through the Latin Dictionary, and to mention the English words which are, or which he supposes to be, derived from each successive Latin word. He seldom gets beyond an easy quotation from very familiar writers. And as for philology, Dean Hoare has absolutely no philology at all. We are tempted to doubt whether he has any notion whatever of the science of language, or whether he ever heard of such a thing as the Aryan family of tongues."

*English Composition, Argumentative and General, Reports, Letters, Abstracts, and Mental Philosophy, in a Graduated Series of Practical Lessons and Exercises.* By R. HILEY. 4s. 6d. Longmans.—We cannot conceive why Mr. Hiley should have stuck bits of mental philosophy and logic in a treatise on English composition, unless his object was to make up a book. The materials inserted under these heads, and under "Sources of Argument and Method," are mere clippings from Whately and other well-known writers, imperfectly expressed, with a superfluity of verbiage and would-be emphatic italics. Whatever is not borrowed, consists of remarks too obvious to be worth making, or practical directions so superficial and indefinite as to be worth nothing.—*Athenaeum.*

*Synonyms of the New Testament. Part II.* By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D. 5s. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: Parker, Son, and Bourn.—This is the continuation of a preceding work on the same subject, and is executed in the same manner. Dean Trench has a happy art of seizing the peculiarities of words, and presenting them simply and neatly to the apprehension of the reader. He has a nice perception of the shades of meaning which distinguish Greek terms, is acquainted with their etymologies, and can trace the genealogy of their senses with skill. Hence he is a guide in this department of knowledge to whom his readers may intrust themselves with confidence.—*Athenaeum.*

*An Elementary Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools.* By the Rev. EDWARD MILLER, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford. 5s. Longmans.—The author of this new grammar which now lies on our table felt the want of such an assistant in his course of instructing his pupils, and has endeavoured to supply the deficiency by "a sound and faithful exponent" of the language. He has greatly improved on the labour of his predecessors. He has made the declensions and cases of substantives more intelligible, has simplified the conjugations, moods, and tenses of verbs, and facilitated correct composition. But he has not penetrated to the root of the evil; he has made no effort to chasten our slovenly pronunciation of Latin, which obscures to us the genins of the language. Its quantities are perfectly unintelligible to us through this negligence, and we have no conception of the intonation which is the vivifying soul of words.—*Morning Post.*

*The Grade Lesson Books.* 1s. Longmans.—"The Grade Lesson Books" form a series of new school books, edited by Messrs. Stevens and Hole, to meet the requirements of the new educational code, and them seem admirably suited to fulfil the end of their publication. The lessons in each volume, which are of a progressive character, are at once simple and instructive. They are not limited to the usual hum-drum tales of the Harry and Tommy stamp, but embrace practical instructions in arithmetic, and specimens of penmanship for imitation by the learners.—*Observer.*

*A Grammar of the French Language.* By HENRI VAN LAUN. 2s. 6d. Trübner and Co.—In introducing a new French grammar among the innumerable grammars already published, it seems necessary to show that it is far better than its predecessors. M. Van Laun explains his object to be that of dividing and publishing separately the accidence, the syntax, and the exercises on these two subdivisions. With due deference to the author, this appears to us to be multiplying difficulties. A grammar is at all times a heart-breaking stumbling-block to the acquirement of a language, and though we have all learnt our own language without much attention to the details of grammar, still there is no denying the necessity of this dry study. Under all circumstances, it is very desirable to make the learning as pleasant and concise as may be; but it is difficult to say that either of these requisites is carried out in the grammar before us. The part of the book printed in large type is only a synopsis, and the portion printed in smaller type will satisfy the more advanced students. This is very well, for it tells us what part we may leave out.—*Observer.*

*The Orator's Guide on the Practice and Power of Eloquence.* By J. ANTROBUS. Longmans.—The work is concise, and well adapted to its purpose.—*Observer.*

*An Easy Introduction to Spanish Conversation.* By M. VELAZQUEZ DE LA CADENA. A new edition. Trübner and Co.—Any person about to visit Spain, and desirous of getting a smattering of the language in a few days, would find this a most useful companion. For a thorough knowledge of Spanish he must, of course, resort to more pretentious publications.—*Spectator.*

*Geology for the Million.* By MARGARET PLUES. 1s. Routledge and Co.—The book will serve as a good general outline of the science of geology, and need not be despised by those who are desirous of gaining a more than transitory knowledge of the subject. It is easy of comprehension, and not too much overloaded with technicalities.—*Observer.*

*Mexico: the Country, History, and People.* 3s. Religious Tract Society.—Taking his materials from Prescott, Mayer, Helps, and other standard authorities, the writer of this meritorious little volume has composed a history of Mexico which may be recommended for educational purposes, both as a book to be used in school and as a present for studious children who have a turn for historical reading.—*Athenaeum.*

*Introduction to Zoology for the Use of Schools.* By ROBERT PATERSON, F.R.S. Belfast: Simms and M'Intyre. London: Longmans.—*First Steps to Zoology.* By the same Author. 12mo. Fourth Edition. 1863.—In any extensive list of school-books of the present day we find some that profess to give an elementary knowledge of the vegetable or of the animal kingdom. Such books are of all grades of merit, and adapted to pupils of all ages. The one that stands at the head of this article by its very title avows its object. It is an "Introduction to Zoology," written by a naturalist; and has the various groups of animals clearly defined, and leads from the lowest forms up to man himself, that "paragon of animals." The author does not shirk the use of scientific terms. The youthful reader is taught the name of a group, what that name denotes, and by what characteristic the group itself is distinguished. But such purely didactic teaching, however valuable, is not attractive to the young. The author has therefore sought to enlist their sympathies by references to points of structure in different species of animals, by details connected with their habits, and occasionally by the introduction of the legendary or poetic lore with which they are associated. Of this pleasant volume 27,000 copies have been sold. The present edition differs in many important particulars from the original one published in 1846. To the zoologist the contrast is interesting, as denoting the progress that has been made in zoological science during that period. It is sufficient for our purpose, however, to say that the revolutions that have taken place in some of the provinces of the zoological world remind us by analogy of some of those we have seen in the political, territories being sometimes partitioned and sometimes united, and families reduced while others are elevated. The book appears to us to bring its information up to the knowledge of the present day. The smaller volume is intended for learners of more tender age; the style is simpler, and "hard words" are more sparingly introduced. The illustrations are numerous, and in general well executed. Both books have passed through several editions—a proof that the pursuit of natural science is now appreciated by at least a portion of the public. The range of subjects to which zoology belongs is valuable not merely for the knowledge which it directly imparts, but also for its influence on the mental faculties: it obviously calls the observant powers into action, induces habits of systematic arrangement, and trains the mind to generalise. We hope to see such studies more widely cultivated in schools, until, like geography or history, they shall become everywhere established branches of education. We should like also to see them forming a part of the teaching to which our soldiers and sailors, of all ranks, are subjected. They would add largely to the intelligence and happiness of the men, especially when on foreign service, and would be one safeguard against the many evils that attend both services during periods of inaction.—*Observer.*

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

*Sea-Fish, and How to Catch Them.* By W. B. LORD, R.A. Second Edition. 1s. 6d. Bradbury and Evans.—This is truly a useful little book, and cheap enough withal (costing only eighteenpence), which really fulfils the intent of its gallant and travelled author—to teach those who, like himself, have been cast into odd nooks and corners, at home and abroad, how to combine sport with a useful pursuit. To the traveller, the military man, and the emigrant, it may be of the utmost importance to know how to procure a good meal of fish. His hints, of course, refer chiefly to the British isles; but they would be just as useful round all the shores and estuaries of the North Atlantic, and, indeed, all round the world. The man who really knows how to fish, and has tackle even of the most primitive kind, should find no difficulty in catching something well worth eating on any but the most inhospitable shore. If the British Lion, instead of making a swill-tub of himself, will eat and drink like a reasonable man, and thereby keep off—what very few healthy men ought to have—sea sickness; if he will go out fishing, not just

when he fancies, but at the right times—generally at the slack of tide, between low and high, or high and low water; if he will study for himself Mr. Lord's book, and furnish himself, instead of the clumsy and rotten boatman's tackle, with sound and good lines, and with hooks tied on gut, and not on signal-halyards and old junk—then he may pass many pleasant hours, and catch innumerable fish, while he chats with his children, reads his newspaper, or makes his sketch, inhaling all the while air as full of life as his champagne.—*Reader.*

*The Birds of India; being a Natural History of all the Birds known to Inhabit Continental India.* By T. C. JERDON, Madras Army. Vol. I. Smith and Elder.—It is with great satisfaction we learn that the Indian Government has allowed Dr. Jerdon leisure to devote himself to the preparation of a series of "Manuals of the Natural History of India," of which the first volume, relating to the birds, has been lately issued. There can be no question that Dr. Jerdon is a person in every way qualified to undertake this task. During an uninterrupted residence of more than twenty-five years in India, he has devoted his leisure hours to the investigation of the natural history of the various parts of that vast area in which he has been stationed, and is thus able to give the results of his personal observations concerning a great portion of the natural objects of which he treats. "With the exception of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Sindh," Dr. Jerdon tells us he has, during this period, "traversed and retraversed the length and breadth of continental India, and also visited Burmah."—*Saturday Review.*

#### SCIENCE.

*Outlines of Modern Farming.* By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. Vol. II.: Notes, Historical and Practical, on Farming and Farming Economy. With Diagrams. 3s. Virtue Brothers and Co.—To the solid worth of Mr. Burn's other treatises on agricultural topics we have more than once testified. The present volume has the additional merit of being as interesting to the general student of social ways in the past and the present as to the professed farmer. In answer to the complaints that agriculture has no history, and that farmers are too pig-headed to adopt the improvements suggested by science, Mr. Burn gives a very interesting sketch of the progress of British agriculture, followed by an account of agricultural chemistry in all its bearings. A third section of the book describes the various processes adopted for the mechanical treatment and culture of the soil; and the last part discusses the past and present condition of the farm labourer, as regards work and mode of living, house accommodation and opportunities of education.—*Examiner.*

*An Introduction to Astronomy.* By J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S. Third Edition. Henry G. Bohn.—This work, which has had a large sale in England, and has been translated into several foreign languages, has been for some time out of print; and the third edition, revised and greatly enlarged, embraces such alterations as are rendered necessary by the progress of the science. The writer has admirably carried out his object, which was "to convey the fullest information in the fewest words consistent with a clear understanding of the subject."—*Observer.*

*English Botany; or, Coloured Figures of British Plants.* Edited by JOHN T. BOSWELL SYME. The Popular Portion by MRS. LANKESTER; the Figures by J. SOWERBY, J. DE C. SOWERBY, J. W. SALTER, and JOHN E. SOWERBY. Third Edition. Vol. I. 38s. Hardwicke.—Mr. Syme's "English Botany" will, when finished, be the most complete Flora of Great Britain ever brought out. Every species, either actually wild, naturalized, or cultivated on a large scale, will be admitted and represented by a coloured plate, accompanied by full technical descriptions, references to the most important works, and detailed accounts of the folk-lore, history, uses and properties of the different species. The two portions of the work have been written by different botanists, both excellent in their respective departments. Mr. Syme, one of the most accomplished and painstaking of our local botanists, has charged himself with the technical matter, while Mrs. Lankester, already favourably known by her charming book on the "Wild Flowers worth Notice," has undertaken the popular, or rather the non-technical, portion. The publisher may congratulate himself on having secured the services of these two writers.—*Athenaeum.*

*A Manual of Popular Physiology.* By HENRY LAWSON, M.D. 2s. 6d. Hardwicke.—We approve the intention of this work—to make the structure and uses of our frame intelligible to those who have not walked the hospitals—but the style wants ease and perspicuity. Thus, the author says in his preface: "There is an old and familiar proverb regarding the strangulation of that member of the canine genus which has, through some mischance, been deprived of its fair reputation." This affectation of smartness is puerile.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE.

*Better Days for Working People.* By the REV. WILLIAM G. BLAIKIE, A.M., F.R.S.E. 1s. 6d. Strahan and Co.—To this book as a whole we wish success. The writer has the reputation, we believe, of being one of the most cultivated and thoughtful of the Free Church clergymen of the more liberal school, and, at the same

time, one of the most hard-working of the Edinburgh parish ministers. The influence of the book on all readers must be good; and even those who reject Mr. Blaikie's peculiar views of theology, and of the obligation of the Sabbath, will hardly object to the way in which he puts his argument to working men to care for God or religion. Altogether, the book is a well-intentioned, sensible work, likely to help in bringing sooner to our land "Better Days for Working People."—*Reader.*

The temper of a thoroughly amiable man, who sincerely wishes well to the working classes, meets the reader in every page of these papers, for which we, unfortunately, can say nothing in the way of praise, except that they are well meant, and certainly not calculated to do harm.—*Athenaeum.*

*Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India.* With Illustrations. By FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. 2s. 6d. Stanford.—When the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India disclosed in their report the painful fact that in India a regiment of 1000 men loses by death 100 men every twenty months, exclusive of those who fall in the field, a feeling of horror pervaded all classes. We know, however, that in busy, bustling England, emotions, even the strongest, are apt to fade away rapidly unless kept alive by continual reminders. It is, therefore, with thankfulness that we welcome the publication of the present pamphlet. Miss Nightingale's observations may be regarded as a combination of an epitome of, and marginal notes on, the report of the Royal Commission, and will be read by many who shrink from the ponderous dullness of a blue-book. The diseases among the troops in India are, she justly remarks, camp diseases; and the causes of them are: 1. Bad water; 2. Bad drainage; 3. Filthy bazaars; 4. Want of ventilation; 5. Surface over-crowding in barrack-huts and sick-wards. To begin with the first, Miss Nightingale exhibits a most melancholy picture of the supply of that great necessary, water. It is no fancy sketch, and is thoroughly borne out both by the "Statistical Reports" and the experience of those who have served in India. At Hyderabad (in Scinde), the water swarms with animal life. We will not follow Miss Nightingale into considerations of the consequences of a vicious course of life in the Indian regiments. The Commission which invited her observations on that as on other delicate questions, probably thought she had no more sex than an angel. If so, she seems to us to have accepted the repulsive office with the sigh of a mortal woman, and to have performed it with the courage of an immortal angel.—*Athenaeum.*

#### GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

*Bradshaw's Notes for Travellers in Tyrol and Vorarlberg.* 2s. 6d. Adams.—This "illustrated handbook" will enable travellers to make the most of such time as they may be able to devote to tours throughout the Tyrol, &c., whether consisting of one, two, three, or four weeks. Twenty-six routes are described in detail, accompanied by maps, illustrations of the scenery, and information as to all objects worthy of special attention. To these are added advice which travellers will find invaluable in their dealings with the inn-keepers, guides, boatmen, &c.—*Observer.*

*Mentone, in its Medical Aspect: being Letters addressed to a Medical Friend.* By JAMES LEWIS SIORDET, M.B. Lond. 2s. 6d. Churchill and Sons.—Until we read this little volume we had no idea where Mentone was; and, in case some of our readers should labour under the same ignorance, we quote this account of its geographical whereabouts:—"Mentone is situated on the northern shore of the Mediterranean, in 43° 45' N. latitude, and at a distance of thirty-two kilometres—nearly twenty English miles—to the east of Nice." This is the place of which Dr. Siordet's book treats, and which he recommends to invalids suffering from diseases of the lungs. He is careful, however, to impress upon them "the necessity of great precautions, as they are too apt to think that the mere fact of their being in a southern climate ought to be fully sufficient to restore them to health." Mentone appears to be a very charming spot, and every necessary information, from churches to chemists, will be found in the little handbook.—*Reader.*

*The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer.* Edited by W. F. AINSWORTH. 21s. Maxwell and Co.—The want of a really good gazetteer has long been felt. The constant changes, political and commercial, going on in the world render it necessary that we should keep our geographical information well posted up, and an old gazetteer is altogether useless for the purpose of understanding modern localities. The present publication represents the actual condition of every place of the least importance throughout the world. There is a vast body of information which, as far as we have been able to test, appears to be entirely trustworthy. The natural resources and products of every place are set forth as they at present exist, and in many cases there are long articles upon the history of countries and towns. The whole work is well illustrated with above five hundred wood engravings, which add considerably to its value.—*Observer.*

*Chambers' Handy Guide to the Kent and Sussex Coasts.* 1s. London and Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.—The plan adopted for this "Handy Guide" is to select some of the principal towns as starting places, and from these the different routes through Kent and Sussex are described. The head-quarters are Gravesend, Rochester,

Margate, Dover, Hastings, and Brighton; and the whole of the coast for a distance of two hundred miles is included. In the appendix will be found every kind of information useful to a traveller; and a person armed with this guide will discover innumerable points of interest which would otherwise pass unheeded. The book has evidently been got up with special care, and no feature of utility has been omitted.—*Observer*.

*Days in Derbyshire.* By Dr. SPENCER T. HALL. With Illustrations. 3s. 6d. Derby: Keene. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—For holiday folk who, instead of scouring the beaten tracks of the Continent in company with crowds of tourists, may wish to recreate themselves in pleasant parts of their native land, this volume by Dr. Hall will be useful and entertaining. It is a suggestive book; for Derbyshire is not a new subject with the author, and to avoid repetition he has omitted many particulars which a reader naturally seeks in a guide-book. We cannot help remarking that if the printer had taken more pains with the woodcuts the appearance of the book would have been materially improved; and that had its bulk not been increased by eighty pages of advertisements it would have been more acceptable than it is as a book for the knapsack.—*Athenaeum*.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*A Mining Journey Across the Great Andes.* By Major F. IGNACIO RICKARDS. 7s. 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.—The Argentine Republic (suggestive name) comprising a tract of territory between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres, appears to be pre-eminently rich in silver mines; and the author having been appointed its mining inspector, crossed the Andes, visited the mining district, and gives so favourable an account both of the facilities for extracting the precious metal, and the fertility of the land, that we doubt not it will have considerable influence in turning the tide of emigration thitherwards. The author gives ample instructions respecting the clothing and provisions necessary to be taken; describes the best mode of packing goods, and enters into various details which concern the traveller's comfort. Thus good port wine he recommends as the only antidote against the effects of extreme cold, and advises that cognac be avoided as especially injurious. The sleeping accommodation on the road is execrable, and the traveller is recommended to take a light portable camp bedstead with mattress and air pillow. He would do wisely, also, not to wander from his guide or companions, as the author by so doing found himself in a perilous position. The mining laws are most advantageous: "any and every person of or above the age of twenty-five years, irrespective of nation, religion, occupation, or calling, is eligible to acquire and possess mining property," provided he can work it; whilst there is no royalty to be paid, nor interference to be apprehended from the owner of the soil. Nor are the prospects for agriculturists represented as less tempting. "Thousands of square miles of the richest and most productive soil remains" says the author, "in its primitive state, and comparatively valueless, though watered by some of the finest rivers in the world;" whilst the Government is stated to be now established on a firm footing. To the sportsman is offered the inducement of hunting huanacos (a species of llama) and ostriches, shooting four distinct species of partridges, and an occasional encounter with the puma.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

*A Winter in Upper and Lower Egypt.* By J. A. HOSKINS, Esq. 15s. Hurst and Blackett.—In his archaeological researches Mr. Hoskins is as entertaining a guide as Belzoni himself, and the ancient mythology of the country is treated by him with a breadth and scope of intellect and learning worthy of a Bunsen, whilst his description of the journey up the Nile is as charming as Moore's account of the voyage of the Epicurean upon the waters of the same historic stream. As a contribution to geography Mr. Hoskins's work is a most excellent one.—*Observer*.

*A First Year in Canterbury Settlement.* By SAMUEL BUTLER. 5s. Longmans.—Many works of a more pretentious character than this have treated of the hardships and pleasures of a settler's life in one of England's most promising colonies; but in few is the reader brought so agreeably face to face with all the everyday details of a flockmaster's career on the borders of the bush. This description of the life of a settler, and the very detailed information he gives of the management of sheep on the plains of New Zealand, cannot but prove highly interesting to those whose thoughts are bent upon colonial life. The general reader will find in his narrative much entertaining matter, and his account of the flora of the country, and of the species of birds commonly found, is highly interesting, although it does not by any means embrace an exhaustive catalogue of either.—*Post*.

*The Wanderer in Western France.* By GEORGE T. LOWTH, Esq. Illustrated by the Hon. ELIOT YORKE, M.P. 15s. Hurst and Blackett.—If Mr. Lowth had confined himself, in his wanderings, to what he actually saw with his own eyes or heard from the lips of living men, his book would have given us greater pleasure. But he has chosen to garnish it with so much of what he—and, we are disposed to think, everybody else—has read, that we close the book, cleverly written as it assuredly is, with a certain sense of disappointment.—*Examiner*.

*Three Weeks in Majorca.* By WILLIAM DODD, A.M. 5s. Chapman and Hall.—Landing at Alcudia, Mr. William Dodd, without friend or English attendant, made his way through Majorca to Palma, about thirty miles distant from the point at which he parted from his ship. In this expedition he studied the peasant-life of Majorca, criticising the cookey, manners, education, and general civilisation of the simple and picturesque people, who, in most respects, impressed him favourably. Some readers will think the author's journal too strongly characterised by English prejudices; others will object that his descriptions of natural scenery are not sufficiently minute and vivid; but none will deny that his brief account of a spot seldom visited by the tourists of Northern Europe, is, upon the whole, worthy of perusal.—*Athenaeum*.

Near the end of March, in last year, Mr. Dodd crossed over from Barcelona to Majorca, a distance of a hundred and thirty-five miles, and, in ordinary weather, a journey of about fourteen hours, and he spent the best part of the following April in going leisurely over the little island, almost the least visited of any part of Europe accessible to Englishmen. He has a rather confusing way of mixing up things new and old, personal and general, but he tells so much that is fresh, amusing, and instructive about a spot concerning which little has hitherto been told, that it would be ungracious to find fault with his volume.—*Examiner*.

The knowledge possessed by the mass of the British public respecting the Balearic Islands is sufficiently wanting in detail to give Mr. Dodd's book a better chance than usual of attracting notice by the mere novelty of its subject. The islands are very easy of access, there being regular weekly communication by steamboats between them and both Valencia and Barcelona. Altogether, Mr. Dodd was so pleased with Majorca that he actually recommends it as an eligible place of residence, especially for invalids. We are scarcely prepared to follow him quite to this length; but we can, at any rate, conscientiously thank him for having conveyed to him a good deal of novel information in a pleasant, sensible, and straightforward manner.—*Spectator*.

*A Lady's Visit to Manilla and Japan.* By ANNA D'A. 14s. Hurst and Blackett.—The details touching Japan are very curious, and some of them new. The interest of the narrative is well sustained, and the illustrations, three in number, are so well executed that it is to be regretted in such a work there are not more of them.—*Morning Advertiser*.

The book before us is written by a lady who, in the summer of 1862, visited Manilla and Japan, and who jotted down (first for her own amusement) anything remarkable that struck her. The narrative is pleasantly told, in a lively and piquant manner, and is well worthy of perusal.—*Observer*.

To all persons, especially young ladies, who wish to perfect themselves in the art of fine writing, we heartily recommend the perusal, nay, the affectionate study, of Mrs. Anna D'A.'s "Visit to Manilla and Japan." A more complete storehouse of ethereal phraseology has not been given to the world since the days that Dr. Martin Farquhar Tupper let loose his first immortal ethics. Abhoring the vulgar custom of calling a spade a spade, Mrs. Anna D.A.'s descriptions soar high above even what our daily penny-a-liners attempt in their sublimest moments. She never speaks of dirty streets, but of "thoroughfares offensive to the olfactory sense;" never alludes to corpses otherwise than "remnants of mortality," and to roomy houses as "spacious domiciles;" and expresses the fact of having plucked a nosegay only by "culling from nature's bowers a fragrant bouquet."—*Spectator*.

The author of this work, which is of very slight texture, aims at little more than conveying her impressions of the places she saw during a brief visit last year to the capital of the Philippine Islands, and to two or three of the ports of Southern Japan. What she has been able to record is, however, pleasantly written, and will afford both amusement and information.—*Examiner*.

*Arabian Days and Nights; or, Rays from the East.* By MARGUERITE A. POWER. 10s. 6d. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.—Miss Power reached Alexandria on Dec. 1, 1861, and quitted it to return to London, on April 11, 1862, a month or so of the time having been passed in Cairo. She went to avoid an English winter and to spend a pleasant holiday with some friends in Egypt. Her book shows how easily and agreeably an excursion may be made, even by a lady travelling for the sake of her health, to the furthest corner of the Mediterranean, and supplies those who are not willing or able to go so far with a capital sketch of life and manners in the great meeting-place of the eastern and western races. About everything that came under her notice Miss Power has something amusing to say.—*Examiner*.

#### FICTION.

*Shirley Hall Asylum; or, Memoirs of a Monomaniac.* Edited by the Author of "Dives and Lazarus," "The Weaver's Family," "Margaret Meadows," &c., &c. 6s. Freeman.—We desire to draw a broad line of distinction between the subject and the manner of these Memoirs. The workmanship of the author is in some respects admirable; but the materials chosen are, to say nothing further, drawn from an objectionable source. To speak first of the subject matter—the book is another offering laid on the shrine of that prurient curiosity in the reading public of our times which

begins, continues, and ends in a flimsy self-gratification, and is perfectly sterile of worthy results. It claims to be the personal narration of the experience of a monomaniac, who is sound-witted on all subjects but a wild engineering hobby, and who for five or six years was an inmate of a private asylum styling itself Shirley Hall. This is a sort of narrative which can neither instruct nor greatly please. To imagine that he acquires from its pages anything bordering on a sound professional acquaintance with lunatic phenomena is "very midsummer madness" on the reader's part. And if the feeble excitement of the circumstances related can afford him any real pleasure, we should regard that as an indifferent testimonial to the qualities whether of his head or heart. It is impossible to admire the literary taste which can take delight in listening to—

Fierce yells and howlings, and lamentings keen,  
And laughter where complaint had merrier been

But the writer's merits, merely as a writer, are very considerable indeed, and worthy of higher and healthier topics than "Shirley Hall Asylum" has afforded. The book has many merits, which are all, however, more than counterbalanced by one pervading fault—namely, the having recourse to the phenomena of insanity for the artistic purposes of a collection of narratives. A writer has no more business to display, for the ends of amusement and fancied instruction, the morbid anatomy of the mind, than a sculptor has to fill an exhibition of statuary with deformed backs and diseased knee-joints. And we repeat our regret that a writer—like the one before us—with some genuine and (just now) uncommon gifts of narration, should have committed the fatal error of mistaking a lunatic asylum for a palace of art.—*Saturday Review*.

"Shirley Hall Asylum" consists of a series of tales, supposed to be related by inmates of a lunatic asylum to one of their number who was also under restraint. The idea that originated the work was admirable, and the manner in which it is carried out is highly meritorious. In "Shirley Hall Asylum" there is nothing to offend the most sensitive taste. The tales treat necessarily of suffering, but they are so remarkably well put together, that the sorrows of the leading character, instead of causing a painful feeling, creates great interest. It is not often among the shoals of new books that issue from the press that we can so strongly recommend one for perusal as the present volume, and we regard it as quite equal to the other popular works of the talented author, and predict for it a marked success.—*Observer*.

This is a remarkable book, both on account of the nature of the subject and the unusual merit of the execution; but even more so from the peculiarities of treatment which isolate it from the mass of contemporary fiction. It is a novel of the old school, such as would at one period have claimed no attention on the ground of originality of manner, but now so completely identified with an extinct fashion as, save for an occasional allusion to the topics of the day, almost to raise a doubt whether we are reading a composition of our own times.—*Reader*.

*Young Life: its Chances and Changes.* By the Author of "Hidden Links." 2 vols. 21s. Skeet.—This is a very fairly readable novel, as novels go. The story is, on the whole, pretty well told, barring an occasional tendency to fine writing, against which our author will do well to be especially on his guard for the future. Quite the best things in the book are a few sketches of the lower orders in the northern counties, which bear unmistakable marks of considerable closeness of observation, and some humour. On the whole, the author of "Young Life" may very fairly be congratulated on the result of his labours.—*Spectator*.

*Eleanor's Victory.* By M. E. BRADDON. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Tinsley Brothers.—This novel has been so much talked of since its first appearance in *Once a Week*, that the readers of that periodical will be glad to have an opportunity of satisfying their eager curiosity as to the *finale* by perusing it in its complete form. The conclusion is, of course, highly satisfactory. The novel is well written, and the situations are good, consequently it will become a favourite with the public.—*Reader*.

The disadvantage of the position which Miss Braddon holds is that she cannot now retire from it. She is known for a certain sort of work, and people go to her for that peculiar work, and would consider themselves very ill-treated if she offered them any other. She is liked for her bad women; and while she is able to furnish up a fresh figure of the kind for every novel, her popularity may not undergo much change. But even a woman may tire of depicting her sex in the blackest colours, or her imagination may be too exhausted to bear a fresh strain upon it, or she may play upon her one idea so long that at last no one will listen to her. Miss Braddon has tried to avoid the last danger, but, as might have been foreseen, she has not escaped the second. Another story of bigamy was impossible. Forbid her bigamy, and Miss Braddon has little to tell the world that can possibly induce it to turn aside for a moment to listen to her. It is the one string to her instrument, and that removed, the rest is only fit for the fire. It is taking away the prop upon which she leans. Evidently she wished to make her present heroine as wicked as *Lady Audley*, and as artful as *Aurora Floyd*, but the hand trembled, and the heart, surely not unnaturally, seems to have sickened over the task. Eleanor Vane talks like a stage imp, and acts like a weak-minded woman, and as she does nothing extraordinary, and is very silly and uninteresting, and only has one

serious quarrel with her husband, which is peaceably made up, Miss Braddon's admirers will for the first time feel a little impatient with her. Another such book will be perilous to her fame, or notoriety, or by whatever name her success may be called. It is true that she introduces us to this new heroine by giving us a view of her auncles, and although this is a novelty, and promises well, the disappointment will probably be keen when it is found that the interest in her is little more than auncle-deep.—*Spectator*.

"Eleanor's Victory" bears indications of great ability turned to vulgar use. Instead of character, we have stage properties, dresses, and decorations, which are not "altogether new for the occasion," as the playbills have it. Miss Braddon is throughout beset by the consciousness that her story must be adapted for theatrical purposes, and to her conviction of this necessity she has sacrificed all the higher qualities of a work of fiction. The story is highly coloured, with distinctly-marked characteristics for each personage. "Eleanor's Victory" is, as a whole, inferior in force and interest both to "Lady Audley's Secret" and "Aurora Floyd." There is less substance in the plot, and far less interest in the working out; it is a weaker work. There are, however, incidental touches which prove that Miss Braddon has done herself great wrong in accepting a hasty success and the applause of theatrical managers, eager at all costs for an "exciting" novelty—to barter for the high prices and ready money of such a success as this, the permanent position which she might have obtained among the English writers of fiction whose works live after them. Miss Braddon seems to have made her election; and we cannot but feel regret to see so much talent turned to so poor an account.—*Athenaeum*.

This appears to us to be the best of Miss Braddon's novels, for it is a sensational novel without any glaring impropriety in it, with several characters cleverly drawn, and with a plot that does the authoress great credit.—*Saturday Review*.

*Next Door.* 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.—This is a novel of the class "domestic," from the pen of the late Mrs. Thompson, and amply sustains the literary reputation of that accomplished authoress. The plot is an involved one, but it is admirably portrayed in Frank Stone's admirable picture "Cross Purposes," and gives a highly interesting illustration of the truth of the old proverb, "The course of true love never yet ran smooth." Here, surely, if the rage for sensation novels has not thoroughly vitiated the taste of the reading public, is an abundant store of interesting matter.—*Observer*.

*Andrew Deverel: the History of an Adventurer in New Guinea.* By CHARLES BEACH. 2 vols. 12s. Bentley.—Those who find life in Europe rather expensive, and think of emigrating to some cheaper place, may thank us for the information, culled from Wallace's report, that somewhere north of New Holland is a group of islands called New Guinea, or Papua, where a man may live, and live well, for about twelve shillings a year. The staff of life in these islands is sago, and a good-sized sago palm will give 1800 cakes of three to the pound, of which five are the ordinary quantity consumed by a man in a day. Hence a single tree may be considered equal to the support of a man throughout the year. Two men will collect the produce of a tree in five days, working moderately, and two women bake the whole in about five days more. We had hoped to find in the two volumes at the head of our notice some addition to our knowledge of a region so peculiar and so little visited; but we may at once say that we have been thoroughly disappointed. There is not in the whole book a particle of information about New Guinea, or any other country which the hero of the story, Andrew Deverel, professes to have visited. The book is a mere catchpenny, and ranks with the mass of publications sold in American railway cars.—*Athenaeum*.

*The Initials: a Novel.* By the Author of "Quits," &c. Sixth Edition. 6s. Bentley.—That a novel should reach the sixth edition is perhaps the strongest recommendation it can have; and that it should now be published in one volume, at a price to suit the purse of the public generally, is a very great advantage. The object of the work, as most people must now be aware, is to give some notion of the domestic manners of the Germans, and though this object may have been aimed at by other authors since the first edition of "The Initials," it has never been better carried out than in this novel. Many useful lessons may be learnt from the domestic manners of the Germans, and we should recommend the perusal of this book on that ground quite as much as for the entertaining story by means of which the information is conveyed.—*Observer*.

*Altogether Wrong.* By the Author of "The World's Furniture." 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Tinsley, Brothers.—The author of this work must at least have the credit of possessing no inconsiderable share of a qualification which is sometimes considered as materially conducive to success—we mean audacity. It is not every one who has sufficient courage deliberately to construct a novel in which everything and everybody goes wrong from the beginning to the end of the story. Our readers will probably agree with us that the author of "Altogether Wrong" has an extensive and somewhat irksome course of self-education to go through, before he can be considered as qualified either to instruct or amuse that class of the British public which he has, in the present instance, aspired to address.—*Spectator*.

*Cardinal Pole.* By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Chapman and Hall.—With the prelate and statesman whose name

Mr. Ainsworth has taken as the title of his novel the public have but little familiarity, nor is his character such as to excite any very deep interest; so the author, conscious of this, does not introduce him on the scene till the middle of the second volume, and makes him subordinate in the plot both to Philip of Spain and to the pair of hapless lovers whom that bigotted and selfish monarch is here represented as persecuting. The tale is among the best Mr. Ainsworth has of late years produced.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

*Three Lives in One.* 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Hurst and Blackett.—Errors form the staple of this tale, but we feel that their perpetrator and its hero is more sinned against than sinning, and that his intentions are, if not blameless, at least capable of extenuation. The novel displays ability, though the most naturally drawn characters in it are the subordinate ones.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

*Ned Locksley; the Etonian.* 2 vols. 21s. Bentley.—The pages of a magazine, be it ever so well edited, form the tomb and not the conservatory of such a story as "Ned Locksley," and therefore we are rejoiced to find it transferred from the pages of the *Dublin University*, to the more convenient covering of the volumes before us. All who were charmed with the scenes of life which it opens to the reader can now secure it as a collected whole, and those who have not had the pleasure of reading these stirring incidents from month to month, as they appeared in the able periodical we have mentioned, can now enjoy them without any break or interruption.—*Observer*.

*Philip Lisle.* 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Newby.—The construction of "Philip Lisle" is exceedingly simple. The hero is the son of a poor widow at Newcastle. He goes to London as a merchant's clerk, loses his situation from ill health, comes back to Newcastle, finds another situation, becomes a partner in the concern, and marries. Still, the novel just escapes being common-place by the innocent absurdity of many of the details. There is a simplicity about the manner in which whole chapters are put in, obviously for no other reason than to make up the required number of volumes, which disarms criticism, and only provokes quotation.—*Reader*.

*Right and Left: a Novel.* 3 vols. By Mrs. C. J. NEWBY, Author of "Mabel," "Sunshine and Shadow," and "Margaret Hamilton." Newby.—Few novelists who attempt character-drawing can let a character grow; and those who take most pains with their plant, generally speaking, give it us full grown. They do not let us see first the "twig bent," and then the "tree inclined." The idea of character with them pre-exists in all its fulness. It is mentally set up like a pattern for Berlin wool, and then reproduced on the page in precocious completeness. The opposite treatment to this has chiefly drawn our attention in looking through Mrs. Newby's latest novel, "Right and Left," and she deserves credit for it. She starts with the two sisters who form the central group, as in so many stories—"two lovely berries moulded on one stem"—and, giving them a differential germ to start with, lets each work out her typical form under the conduct of circumstances. They "rend their ancient love asunder," and grow "right and left," like a pair of boots by wearing and treading; and this we venture to give as the exposition of the riddle of the title.—*Saturday Review*.

*Raising the Veil.* By JOHN POMEROY.—The *Saturday Review* mentions this work on the whole favourably; but concludes, "As for guessing why the book should be called 'Raising the Veil,' any more than 'Lowering the Bucket,' or 'Swinging the Cat,' we are fain to 'give it up' in despair."

*Kilsorrel Castle.* By the Hon. ALBERT CANNING. 2 vols. 21s. Chapman and Hall.—"Kilsorrel Castle," for instance, is a work in which there is nothing new to instruct, nothing thoughtful to call up reflection or emotion, nothing striking or vivacious to convey amusement. And consequently, in utter despair of divining the reason of its existence, we have nothing to say but that it is a rambling tale of Irish life and manners, lying chiefly in that stratum of peasant society which Mr. Lever has shown us to contain such rich and varied matter for picturesque and racy delineation. Nor does even this story open without materials which promise a sequel of some interest, had the writer but the talent, and had he, in his own idiom, "taken the pains" to conduct them to a less lame and impotent conclusion. There is not enough of novelty or vigour in the incidents to touch even the most trivial chord of sensation, while the style, pitched in one key through narrative, dialogue, and moralising, is insufferably level, insipid, and monotonous. The only redeeming point about the composition is, that it has not been spun out beyond two volumes, and those of limited size and ample waste in margin. We may yet see worse books than "Kilsorrel Castle," but that depends on the author's being encouraged to proceed to the full experiment of a three-volume novel.—*Saturday Review*.

In this story, says the preface to "Kilsorrel Castle," a few characters are drawn, to a certain extent at least, from actual life. We should not be surprised if this might be said with equal truth of some of the incidents also. At least they read a good deal like one of those strange and involved combinations of facts sometimes met with in real life, of which it is said that they would "quite do for a novel." "Kilsorrel Castle" has no hero, no heroine, and no plot. It is simply a narrative of some curious events which happened in an Irish village; and it rather reminds us of a report of a trial for murder before a judge who is not very particular in rejecting irrelevant evidence. There is an absence of pretension about the work, which makes it contrast favourably with many of

the novels which come before us; and we cannot but admire the originality displayed in striking out love altogether, and making the only woman who plays any part in the story a grandmother. But, if it is respectable as an experiment, it is a failure as a novel.—*Reader*.

*Giulio Malatesta: a Novel.* By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, Author of "La Beata," "Marietta," &c. 3s. 6d. Chapman and Hall.—Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope writes with a simper of self-approbation, and in the varied mood of a man who sits in the spirit consciously supreme over exclusive but adoring tea-tables. There is an exquisite flavour of patronage in his tone which recalls the manner of the young clergyman, the hero of a female congregation, under whose every footstep not roses but slippers spring, who to spiritual and innumerable graces both of body and of mind unites the man of the world, and whose varied refinements and high accomplishments—his sonorous and elegant enunciation of lovely Italian names and phrases, "La Signorina Stella," "Enrico Palmieri," "Giulio Malatesta," the "Signorina Stella Altamari," "La Madonna di San Luca,"—fill gentle bosoms with unspeakable emotions, and a kind of earthly foretaste of infinite and perennial beatitudes.—*Spectator*.

*The Forest Cave; or, Revenge.* 1s. Emily Faithfull.—This is a tale for the young, translated from the German of Hoffmann. The tale is well adapted to young people, and the subject one which above all others will interest them. The tone is highly moral, and the book may with safety be recommended.—*Observer*.

*The Orphans.* By Mrs. OLIPHANT. Chapman and Hall.—A third edition of Mrs. Oliphant's book will be very acceptable to the public, particularly as it is now brought out in the "Select Library of Fiction" at a much reduced price. A thirty shilling novel becomes a pleasant thing when you can buy it for two shillings, and take your own time to read it. There is a melancholy strain throughout the novel, which is scarcely made up for by occasional gleams of comic humour; but the story, for a domestic subject, is good, and decidedly interesting.—*Observer*.

*Katherine and Her Sisters.* By LADY EMILY PONSONBY, Author of "Mary Lindsay," "The Discipline of Life," "Edward Willoughby," &c., &c. Chapman and Hall.—Lady Emily Ponsonby's novels now deservedly hold a high place in public favour, and in this tale of "Katherine and Her Sisters" she has presented a work which many will consider as her best performance. It is a story of absorbing interest, and its publication in its present cheap form will ensure it a most extensive circulation.—*Observer*.

*Good Society; or, Contrasts of Character.* By Mrs. GREY. 3 vols. 3s. 6d. Hurst and Blackett.—There are many points of interest about this book; the characters are numerous and varied, the change of scene continual, perhaps rather too much so, and the language agreeable.—*Observer*.

*Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's.* 21s. Tinsley Brothers.—This is the story of a lost child, found by a man and his wife, who belong to the lowest class of London Arabs. The story is interesting, and some of the descriptions are sprightly, but the style is not good: it is artificial, and what is artificial is always fatiguing in a little while. When the author knows more of real life and society, his tales will be better.—*Athenaeum*.

Confirmed devourers of novels seem for the most part to require nothing but an easily written narrative abounding in incident. This Mr. Arnold gives, and there is, therefore, no reason why he should not obtain a fair number of readers.—*Spectator*.

*Madelone.* By EDMOND ABOUT. 2 vols. 5s. Paris: Hachette and Co.—The story is without beginning or end. We meet the heroine in all the gaudy splendour of successful *lorette*-life; and her splendour has not left her when we part from her. She passes through twenty fires, and not a hair is scorched. Her companions fall like moths from a candle, but she makes her bow at last, lovelier than when she first appeared on the scene. Heartless herself, she can break any heart. The noblest and most virtuous are not proof against her witcheries. She can make the miser open his coffers, and bless her while she casts the gold that was his life-blood out of window. The most exemplary son and husband will leave his aged mother, his good wife, and the children whom he adores, when she chooses to beckon. She is on the books of the police, and her adorers know it, and follow her still, like slaves. Public men become corrupt to please her. All her slaves are worldly men, whose selfishness is revolting; they all show themselves capable of various degrees of roguery; but the infamy of none is so successful as hers. It would be well if honest mothers of families and their daughters were as ignorant now as they appear to have been before Madelone's time of "creatures à la mode." It would be well, moreover, if M. About, who can write good things, and has wit and pathos at his command, would not attempt to make Madelone's subjects for circulating libraries, nor to impress his readers with the belief that in his own country some of the men are tools, but that by far the greater proportion of them are rogues, full of epigrams and *savoir-vivre*. It is nine years since we lit upon M. About's "Tolla," and we cannot say that "Madelone" is an improvement on his Roman romance. "Madelone" is a tedious as well as a harmful book.—*Athenaeum*.

*Our Old Home.* By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. 2 vols. 21s. Smith, Elder, and Co.—It is strange how very different our country appears to us when depicted by the pen of a foreigner. Every-day occur-

rences, which seem to us of the least possible consequence, are made to stand out in bold relief because they differ from the same events in the land from whence the author came. It is quite true that when we travel abroad we are constantly comparing all that surrounds us with the familiar objects of our native land, and therefore we must expect to find the same tendency in those foreigners who write about England. Mr. Hawthorne finds occasion to visit many of the daily sights peculiar to England, and brings out with force, if not with truth, the latent specialities of English character. They will serve at any rate for reflection, and every one should read the book in order to find out his faults, and endeavour, if he thinks it desirable, to adapt himself more to the rationalities of American excellence.—*Observer*.

*Stronghand; or, the Noble Revenge, a Tale of the Disinherited.* 2 vols. By GUSTAVE AIMARD. 21s. John Maxwell and Co.—Few modern writers of fiction have a larger circle of readers than has Gustave Aimard; his works are all of that exciting kind, full of adventure and deeds of daring, which are inseparable from the life of the hunter on the prairies and among the Indians. There is no class of novels where the author has fuller play for the imagination, and few where fiction united to fact succeeds in making a tale so full of romance and interest. To give any idea of the wonderful feats of courage and chivalric daring which Stronghand performs would be impossible.—*Observer*.

#### POETRY.

*Railway Horace.* By G. CHICHESTER OXENDEN. Upham and Beech.—We pass over the instances of bad taste which are to be found in translating “suspensisse potenti Vestimenta mariis Deo,” “That I have hung my hat to dry, &c.;” in rendering “Fusce,” in Ode XXII. Book I., “Fussy;” “Icci,” in Ode XXIX., *ibid.* “Hicks of Hicks Hall,” and “Phoebe,” in Lib. ii. Od. iv. “Fauxjeu,” as quite sufficient to damn this version irrevocably. Even worse is the insult to Horace, and to the public also, conveyed in the perpetration of such translation as renders the lines—

Movit Ajacem Telamone natum  
Forma captive fragilis Tecmessa:

And Ajax  
Tecmessa's hand did in a rage ax.

If here and there the author of this silly version shows that he can do better, and turns out an ode without such vulgarities, so much the greater blame attaches to his continual sins against good taste and good tone. His fair rendering of the ninth ode of the first book induced a moment's hesitation before wholesome condemnation; but the pages, turning themselves over, stopped at a point where “Laudo manentem” is translated “I praise the Waiter,” which made us cease searching for extenuating passages. His sin in imagining that any one could suppose his imitations to have the faintest resemblance to Horace, is, as the growth of conceit, self-delusion, and bad taste, unpardonable. Let him gather up all the copies that have been printed, shake them in a bag, and hang it up with his lyre, or instead with “his hat” (see page 9), as an offering to the Manes of Horace, who indeed sang “Non omnis moriar” to no purpose, if reserved for such questionable immortality as existence in the imitations of Mr. Oxenden.—*Saturday Review*.

*The Poetical Works of Robert Browning.* Vols. I. and II., Lyrics, Romances, Men, and Women, Tragedies, &c. 3rd edition. 6s. Chapman and Hall.—This is a good and welcome edition of works that deserve to live.—*Spectator*.

The publication of a complete edition of Mr. Browning's poems is a fact which must gratify every lover of good poetry. It shows that a great singer, if not the greatest of those amongst us, is gaining acceptance, which we may hope is all the surer since it has been somewhat slow. In spite of the objections which the mass of readers feel to the attempt to comprehend anything new and strange, a time must arrive when the productions of real genius receive recognition. A critic here and there discovers their beauties or illustrates their greatness; the difficulties are removed and the obscurities explained; the circle of intelligent readers widens, and presently it happens that the poems which were the enigmas of the poet's own time become the delight of later generations.—*Saturday Review*.

*Lancashire Songs.* By EDWIN WAUGH. 2s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—These songs are simply delightful. They bring into literature a breath of the country such as the honest, old creaking market-carts bring into London in the early summer mornings. They have already made their way to the hearts of the Lancashire folk, or rather, they are known and enjoyed at home, where they sprung, without the need of much critical aid.—*Athenaeum*.

*Poems and Songs.* By HUGH MACDONALD. Glasgow: Love.—It is a misery to find a good cause, which requires delicate treatment, placed in the wrong hands. The writer of Hugh Macdonald's memoir means well, but has a Brobdingnagian bad way of showing it. It is apparently written in the early cock-crow of dawning youth, and in the spirit which can see a Burns in every village rhymer of all Scotland. There was no need to mount upon stilts of this height for a tall talk on such a quiet genial subject. The discourse and the style are ludicrously disproportionate to the matter which follows. Hugh Macdonald was one of the most

modest and amiable fellows in the world, and he would have shrunk back aghast from this attempt to clothe him in the suit of an intellectual giant. [The object of the publication of the “Poems and Songs” is a benevolent one—to assist in raising a fund for the beloved children of the deceased poet; and the reviewer concludes]: We trust that our opening remarks on the want of taste with which this book has been sent into the world may not militate against its success. That is not our meaning. In fact, it needs all the more support in consequence.—*Athenaeum*.

*Remains in Verse and Prose of Arthur Henry Hallam.* With a Preface and Memoir. With Portrait. Murray.—The remains of Arthur Hallam, who lives yet in the “In Memoriam” of Tennyson, were first privately printed in 1834, when the grief for his loss was fresh, and there was then prefixed to them a memoir by his father, the historian. Copies of that little book were few, and they were much borrowed from their fortunate possessors, not only for the tender grace of the verses they contained, but also for the value of the thought in the prose pieces. In the volume before us we have now an exact reprint of that little book, and the touching story of the life out of which came all its thought and feeling, as it was first told to private friends, is told now to the world drawn into sympathy by the high Christian strain that has been dedicated to Arthur Hallam's memory. The book is the fit companion volume to the “In Memoriam” of Mr. Tennyson.—*Examiner*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Lectures on Jurisprudence.* By JOHN AUSTIN. 3 vols. 24s. Murray.—The recent publication of the second and third volumes of Mr. Austin's “Lectures on Jurisprudence” completes his work on the subject, so far as it can ever be completed now. The first volume was originally published in 1832, under the title of “The Province of Jurisprudence Determined.” Circumstances which are detailed in the biographical preface to the complete work prevented him from ever publishing a second edition, and the book not only went out of print, but rose to an almost fabulous price shortly before the author's death in 1859. The lectures possess a degree of value, and deserve a position in English literature, which it is difficult to rate too highly. With the single exception of Jeremy Bentham, Mr. Austin was the only Englishman of any considerable ability who ever made the study of jurisprudence proper the object of his life.—*Saturday Review*.

*Famous Ships of the British Navy; or, Stories of Enterprise and Daring.* Collected from our Naval Chronicles. By W. H. DAVENPORT ADAMS, Author of “Memorable Battles in English History,” &c. With numerous Illustrations and Diagrams; and an Appendix on Iron-Clad Ships. By N. BARNABY, Member of the Institute of Naval Architects. 3s. 6d. Hogg and Sons.—*Sea-Songs and Ballads.* By DIBBIN and Others. 3s. Bell and Daldy.—For boys and boy-hearted men of all ages here are a pair of welcome books. Neither of them pretends to be very complete or scholarly. The collection of “Sea-Songs and Ballads” which Messrs. Bell and Daldy have included in their choice series of pocket-volumes might have been much extended—we do not say much improved—by the insertion of all the verses on this theme that are still scattered among the writings of poets and poetasters; and its value would certainly have been enhanced by a more careful collation of texts and identifying of authors. There are to be told, moreover, many histories of famous ships besides those included in Mr. Davenport Adams's little octavo; and about those selected by him a diligent search through “our naval chronicles” would have provided many details that he has omitted, and corrected some mistakes that he has made. Both books, however, sufficiently answer their joint purpose, of showing what was the spirit in which the comrades of Drake and Hawkins, Blake and Byng, and Horatio Nelson went out to maintain the naval greatness of England, and did it marvellously well, in vessels and with armaments that would now seem altogether insignificant.—*Reader*.

The many schoolboys who have read with pleasure “The Men at the Helm” and “The Sea Kings of England,” and are now wishing for another book of the same class, may be assured that “Famous Ships of the British Navy” is as sound and entertaining a volume as any of Mr. Adams's previous contributions to juvenile literature. The author is painstaking, accurate and honest, gathering his facts from the best authorities, and frankly acknowledging the sources to which he is indebted for information.—*Athenaeum*.

*Village Sermons.* By A NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RECTOR. With a Preface on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture. 6s. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.—In all that is liberal, catholic, and Christian, the Rector follows worthily in the footsteps of Canon Stanley. Of the Sermons, which are twenty-seven in number, we have read several. They are very simple in their structures, and direct in their application; but their simplicity is the result of study, and in such quiet harmony with the plain Gospel truths set forth by the preacher, that we feel disposed to regard them as model “Village Sermons.”—*Reader*.

*Works of Professor Wilson.* *The Noctes Ambrosianæ.* Vol. I. 4s.—*The History of Europe from the Battle of Waterloo to the Accession of Louis Napoleon.* By Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., D.C.L. Blackwood and Sons.—The reprints of these well-known and

popular works are convenient in size, well printed, and on good paper. This is not the period to enter upon any lengthened criticism of style or matter; that ordeal has long ago been passed successfully. Our business is with the form of production, which, by its cheapness and its excellence, will make them accessible to a class of readers whose means have hitherto denied them the acquisition of the publications.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

*Yesterday and To-day.* By CYRUS REDDING. Being a Sequel to "Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Political." 3 vols. 31s. 6d. Newby.—Sequels are seldom successful, but the reminiscences which fill these volumes are as replete with interest as the "Recollections" already published by Mr. Redding. [Mr. Redding gives an interesting account of his literary and political labours, as a reformer. It is not our rule to quote; but in this case a few lines are suggestive: "I have served liberal and reform and free-trade principles devotedly for above half a century without more pecuniary profit than very common labour returned, and can ask myself the question *cui bono?* except that the public benefited."] A miserable pittance of 70*l.* a year has been Mr. Redding's reward for all his labour.—*Examiner*.

*The Origin and History of the English Language, and of the Early Literature it Embodies.* By GEORGE P. MARSH, Author of "Lectures on the English Language," &c. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.—It is not often that we are able to speak of the work of an American author in terms of such high commendation, as we are glad to employ in the case of Mr. Marsh's lectures on the "Origin and History of the English Language." The book appears to us to be a really valuable contribution to the literature of the subject of which it treats. Its excellence is in great measure owing to the extended view of the nature and object of philological studies which is taken by its author.—*Spectator*.

*Glossary of Navigation.* By the Rev. J. B. HARBORD, M.A. 6s. Blackwood and Sons.—To students of navigation this book will be very serviceable, each term being fully explained, and an analysis also given of what is to be learned on the subject by systematic reading.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

*Notes on Shoeing Horses.* By Lieut.-Colonel FITZWYGRAM. 7s. 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.—A second edition of this work having been called for, it is clear that the author's observations meet with approval. He evidently treats the subject *con amore*, writes learnedly on all connected with the hoof, and his panacea for some of the ills it is heir to is a turned-up shoe.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

*Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers.* By ANDREW WYNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P. 6s. Hardwicke.—Dr. Wynter is already known to the reading public as the author of "Curiosities of Civilisation," "On Social Bees," &c., and his work under the above title is composed of a series of chapters upon various subjects, the majority of which have already appeared in the pages of *Once a Week* and the *London Review*.—*Observer*.

In an apologetic address to his readers, Dr. Wynter tells us that, the majority of these papers having already appeared in the pages of *Once a Week* and the *London Review*, he is half afraid that the public have had enough of them, and that he has only been tempted to reprint them by the representations of his publishers. In answer to this, we can only say that the publisher is likely to receive thanks from many quarters for causing the existence of a volume of such varied and charming reading as the papers make when collected. Altogether, "Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers" is about the pleasantest book of short collected papers of chit-chat "blending information with amusement," and not over-taxing the attention or the intelligence, that we have seen for a good while.—*Reader*.

*Who to Consult?* Aylott and Son.—We should say, Lindley Murray in the first place. "Whom," not "Who," would improve the title-page. This is intended as a book of reference for invalids, and it contains a list of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the day, together with an explanatory glossary of pathological terms, &c. A corrected and revised edition is to be published annually.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

*Good Things for Railway Readers.* By the Editor of "The Illustrated Railway Anecdote Book." Lockwood and Co.—The preface tells us that upwards of one thousand anecdotes of various kinds are here given, that many of them have never before appeared in print, and that others have been condensed and partly rewritten. Thus, the work has some pretension to originality, and it is unquestionably amusing.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

*Christian Morals.* By SIR THOMAS BROWNE, Kt., M.D. 6s. Rivingtons.—The quaint and highly characteristic little discourse of Sir Thomas Browne on Christian Morals formed one of the set of desultory papers left in manuscript by the worthy physician at his decease in the year 1682, two collections of which were afterwards, at separate times, committed to the press. The date of its composition does not appear, but it is described in the dedication as his last work. It was first published by his daughter, Mrs. Lyttleton, in 1716, the MS. having in the meantime been in some way mislaid, and only recovered in the course of certain researches made among the writer's literary effects, under the auspices of Archbishop Tenison. A handsome reprint in archaic type now lies before us, with no other addition than that of a frontispiece from the very Shakespearian portrait of Sir Thomas Browne in the hall of the College of Physicians.—*Saturday Review*.

*Egyptian Mythology and Egyptian Christianity.* By SAMUEL SHARPE. 3s. J. R. Smith.—It is difficult to see the exact object with which this book has been committed to the press. It is full of fancies, quibbles, and mistakes. Its purpose is apparently to suggest that Christianity is a plagiarism. We have heard this joke before, and do not pretend to admire it. The other day we were asked to believe that Christianity is no more than a corruption of Buddhism; now we are invited to consider ourselves as indifferent worshippers of Isis. And this on the most flimsy grounds ever suggested by a man of learning.—*Athenaeum*.

*History of Christian Names.* By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," &c. 2 vols. 21s. Parker, Son, and Bourn.—There is a vast deal of amusement as well as information to be obtained from Miss Yonge's book. It is furnished with a full glossary, which makes it easy to use; and it is a book not so much to be read through and put aside, as to be kept on the shelves for continual reference and annotation. A new vein of knowledge has been most successfully opened by it, which demands and encourages the work of future labourers.—*Guardian*.

*Border and Bastille.* By the Author of "Guy Livingstone." 10s. 6d. Tinsley Brothers.—As a protest against the merriment caused some months since by the Author's attempt to turn the tides of war permanently against the North, "Border and Bastille" fails in its principal, if not its sole, object. The Author of "Guy Livingstone" would have done better to hold his peace, and allow the world to enjoy, unreproved, the jest which he provided them. People will laugh and talk about matters in which they have but slight concern, and he proves himself no true man of the world who cannot bear with good humour the criticism of spectators. The narrative of his American adventures, as told by himself, is comical in the extreme; and not the least amusing feature of the book is the simplicity with which he thinks he places himself in a respectable, if not heroic, attitude by confessions which seem to bear out the insinuations of his enemies. The events of his private history are treated as matters which must necessarily interest the great public of readers, and are set forth with a minuteness of detail that will in time to come spare the hero's biographer some trouble.—*Athenaeum*.

From a literary point of view there is not much to be said about the work. Whatever Richelieu may have thought, there is immense force in the argument: "Il faut vivre." If you have agreed to write a book, and have incurred great expense and trouble in the necessary preparations, the book must be written. If you have nothing to say, so much the worse for your readers. Our sole complaint is that the dose, which Mr. L. was perfectly justified in inflicting upon us, is so unnecessarily large. Still, in spite of all its faults of taste, the book is a readable one. Every now and then there occur passages of that strong vigorous English which caused the success of "Guy Livingstone"; and these make the critic wish that the author would write something worthy of his undoubted powers.—*Reader*.

*The Power of the Tongue; or, Chapters for Talkers.* By BENJAMIN SMITH, Author of "Vice-Royalty," &c. J. Mason.—Truism and platitudes may truly be said to run through the book. In the chapter entitled "Words Spoken by those Around Us," we learn incidentally that the author has been in the habit of visiting "some few of the workhouses of the land, endeavouring to make known the mercy of our Redeemer;" and we much fear that in this laudable work he has acquired habits of sermonising which he is unable to shake off when he takes up the pen. We can safely say, however, that the author, so far as his power and convictions have been able to serve him, has been very exhaustive.—*Reader*.

*The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking, in Letters to a Law Student.* By EDWARD W. COX, Recorder of Falmouth, Author of "The Advocate." 10s. 6d. Crookford.—Mr. Edward W. Cox, in his volume on the arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking, gives much wholesome caution against affectation. He fails, we think, in his manner of illustrating the art of reading, but much good sense is to be found among his counsels. There can be no doubt, however, that a sense of literature is necessary to good writing, and that a sense of English literature cannot be keen while it is wholly insular. There is the strongly-defined national character in all its changes, but to understand the changes we must often look abroad. For example, as we have already pointed to the direct influence of Italy on England, let us, starting from the influence of Italy on France, observe how strongly, in due time, France also affected English writers.—*Examiner*.

The *Clerical Journal* on this work observes: "Mr. Cox very properly objects to the title 'oratory' when applied to the ordinary professional duties of public speakers. He says: 'I do not like the title *oratory*, because it has a pretentious sound. We do not think or talk of a man as an orator unless he excels in the art; we look on an oration as something higher and grander than a speech. If a man were to call himself an orator, we should call him vain; but he might call himself a speaker without reproach to his modesty.' There is good sense in the remark, and it will apply fully to preachers; and if it were always remembered it would free the criticism of pulpit performances of much that is now wide of the mark, and often unjust. Mr. Cox has produced a volume, which, although specially intended for law students, will yield much fruit to candidates for Holy Orders, and also to the clergy who feel they are not too old or too stereotyped

in their habits to admit of improvement. There is very little in these letters which does not refer directly or indirectly to the preacher's office, for good writing must precede and accompany good speaking, according to the rules laid down long ago by Cicero and Quintilian. Thus it happens, that while Mr. Cox proposes to assist his friend in *Oratory*, he finds it necessary to teach him to write and read correctly, as well as to speak."

*Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. Mémoire sur l'origine Scytho-Cimmérieenne de la Langue Romane.* Par M. le Duc du ROUSSILLON. Première partie.—The present memoir, read before the Royal Society of Literature, in June 1862, possesses great interest to the ethnologist, philologist, and archaeologist. The Duke considers that an important element has hitherto been neglected in archaeological studies—the nomenclature of places, of, in a country inhabited or not, mountain, valley, water-course, promontory, lake, &c. He argues that the first inhabitants of a country gave names to its various features in hill, valley, wood, and water, and that in many places, especially in the versants of the eastern Pyrenees, with which he is best acquainted, many of these names remain unchanged, notwithstanding the successive layers of inhabitants, so to speak, which have since covered the country. He supports his arguments by many examples of monosyllabic and polysyllabic words which still exist, proving the early possession of this angle of Europe by a Scythian people, who, although they have now disappeared, have left behind unmistakable traces of their languages. The question is too abstruse to be treated popularly; but, as other portions of the Duke's work have still to appear, we may have an opportunity of treating it as a whole. The portion which has appeared we commend to the attention of philologists.—*Critic.*

*Croquet.* By Capt. MAYNE REID. 2s. 6d. C. J. Skeet.—Such an advocate as Captain Reid will give fashion and notoriety to the new game of croquet. He says it is the most attractive pastime of the age, and that in point of intellectuality it will dispute the palm with billiards or whist, perhaps even with chess. It is, he adds, a sport of the open air, and therefore highly conducive to health, while it has the advantage of most other out-door amusements, in affording an easy exercise to the body, without requiring the violent muscular exertion which renders many of these objectionable. In short, the game is well adapted to ladies, and this alone will render it attractive to gentlemen. The rules it appears are so varied that the intellect is constantly kept on the alert, and this proves the necessity of procuring Captain Reid's book; and it certainly requires some study to get up all the hard names that are necessary for a thorough appreciation of the game, as the terms employed are multifarious. Such an intellectual and eloquent exposition will perhaps make croquetters of all the nation.—*Observer.*

*Prize Essays on Physical Education.* Longmans.—This is a collection of essays and extracts from various publications printed by the "Athletic Society," with a view to inculcate the necessity of training ourselves in manly exercises, for the purpose of acquiring vigour of mind as well as of body. The essays, for which the society offered prizes, are a little too theoretical, particularly those for which the golden medal and the silver medal were awarded. The authors spent too much of their time in raking up all manner of instances of longevity among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and too little to practical lessons adapted to our own times. The lovers of the "fistic art" will be pleased to find such hearty coadjutors, but we should be inclined to doubt the assertion that athletic sports are calculated to imbue those who practise them with beauty of countenance or gracefulness of person. This doctrine is certainly not proved by the fighting men of the present day. However, we admit that all which tends to encourage activity and supplant indolence is deserving of attention; and the society have, in so far, done good by fostering a love for such manly sports as gymnastics, racing, fencing, leaping, swimming, &c.—*Observer.*

*Romanising in Music.* From the *Musical Standard*. Paternoster-row, Exeter-hall, and Hanover-street.—This little pamphlet assails, with much bitterness, those clergymen who, it says, are Romanising the Church in the musical department, and the writer says: "If it be their design to drive us from the churches, the vile, monotonous, Gothic drone of a Gregorian chant is quite enough to realise that intention."—*Observer.*

*The Soul of Things; or, Psychometric Researches and Discoveries.* By WILLIAM and ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON. 5s. Boston, U.S., Walker, Wise, and Co.—Of all the clever people who profess to see through millstones, the most amazing must be William and Elizabeth Denton. Of course they are Yankee folk. They speak the language of the elect. They bring in their hands a new science, a new method, nay, a new revelation. But even Boston, we should think, would fail to furnish such another pair of seers. These are no miserable charlatans, like Home and Foster, men who can barely read and spell, though eager to report for you the conversation of Socrates, and to complete the "Novum Organum" from Bacon's lips. They are not such stupid visionaries as Andrew Davis, the Poughkeepsie Seer. They are lettered and poetical speculators in physical science. They know all about geology, anatomy, history, and art. They can chop logic as well as see visions. They have read Combe, Brodie and Abercrombie, and are ready to quote verse and epigram, anecdote and illustration, in defence of their theories. This air of letters and science makes them pleasanter to read than

some of the dull dogs who have come before them on errands more or less spiritual from America. They announce themselves simply as the Readers of Nature. Seeing by the new American lights, we discern that Providence has been, from the earliest ages of the world, a constant and careful photographer, with a habit of keeping all his sun-pictures by him for the enlightenment of these present times and for the benefit of the Dentons, husband and wife.—*Athenaeum.*

*Sussex Archaeological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County.* Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. XV. Lewes: Bacon.—There is much in the volume now before us which deserves a cordial welcome. Take, for instance, as a new idea well worked out, Mr. M. A. Lower's paper, the first of a promised series, on the rivers of Sussex. He begins with Camden's assertion that each of the six "Rapes" of the county—"quas peculiari vocabulo vocant Rapos" (a word, perhaps, cognate to the "Hrepp" of Iceland)—has, besides its hundreds, its own castle, and river, and forest. The six rivers are as follows: the Rother, the Cuckmere, the Ouse, the Adur, the Arun, and the Lavant, most of which keep their old Celtic names. We heartily commend his example to many of our local archaeologists who are in want of a subject. Nothing can be more delightful than to follow the windings of a river in a pretty country, from its source to its mouth; and the account of such an exploration, if handled with Mr. Lower's skill and knowledge, will be found, we are sure, most pleasant and instructive reading. Another excellent paper in this volume is one by the Rev. Edward Turner, on "Boxgrove Priory." There are other papers in this volume which deserve notice, but we have mentioned the principal ones. Mr. Lower's description of the Sussex rivers seems to us by far the best of the number. Let us recommend him to prepare, for the illustration of his next paper on the subject, a skeleton map of the river-systems of the county. It would make his essay ten times more intelligible.—*Saturday Review.*

#### FOREIGN.

*Poésies Complètes de Placido (Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdés.* Traduites de l'Espagnol par D. FONTAINE, avec une Préface de M. LOUIS JOURDAN. Paris: Sartorius.—This well-executed translation sets forth the mind of a Cuban Creole poorly born (at Matanzas in 1809), the natural son of a negro named Valdés and a poor white woman, in whom the boy found a tender and careful mother. . . . For the part taken by him in a conspiracy to procure the expulsion of the Spaniards and formation of a Cuban Republic, Placido was tried, condemned, and executed.—*Examiner.*

*Publicistes Modernes.* Par HENRI BAUDRILLART, Professeur au Collège de France. 6s. Paris: Didier.—This volume is a collection of essays, chiefly on political and economical subjects. The essays do not bear the marks of much original research, but they contain expositions and criticisms of so much merit that, if their author is as good a lecturer as he is an essayist, the College of France is fortunate in numbering him among its Professors.—*Saturday Review.*

*Le Muri de la Danseuse.* Par ERNEST FEYDEAU. Paris: Levy.—It is with French novels as with French cookery; one cannot deny that jaded palates are stimulated by the exercise of considerable skill, but a healthy appetite longs for more wholesome and substantial food. It is the absence of good meat and vegetables which drives the cook to seek refuge in sauces and culinary refinements. It is the absence of poetry and moral earnestness which drives the novelist to seek his effects in vice, crime, and startling situations. There is no more vulgar error than that of supposing "powerful writing" to be displayed by the selection of exceptional or exaggerated subjects. It is weakness, not power, which delights in such cheap effects. Horrible crimes and startling vices require no imagination on the writer's part to make them "thrilling;" the merest penny-a-liner has power enough for that. In like manner, the writer who would miserably fail to paint a quiet domestic home, will secure the attention of curiosity if he paints the home of a *lorette*. If the poetry of marriage is beyond him, there is adultery to secure a "sensation;" and when by adultery, bigamy, murder, and infamy of deeper dye, he has contrived to excite attention, he prides himself on having a "powerful imagination." There are critics who will believe in this power. But the public is inexorably just, and always forgets or despises the writer who has not appealed to the higher faculties and stirred the deeper emotions.—*Saturday Review.*

*Souvenirs Militaires de 1804 à 1814.* Par M. LE DUC DE FEZENSAC, Général de Division. Paris.—The author of this very interesting work is a veteran of Napoleon I., who, during a period of sixty years, has served with credit in the French army, and is thoroughly acquainted with its character and traditions. His "Military Souvenirs" embrace the decade of 1804-14, and retrace many of the stirring scenes in the great drama of the French Empire, from the camp of Boulogne to the capitulation of Paris. Were they simply a brilliant soldier's diary they could hardly fail to attract the reader, as they are written in a plain, but agreeable style, and display candour, ability, and judgment; but they bear a special and higher value, for they illustrate, with remarkable clearness, a feature in the history of that time which, though of the

very highest importance, has hardly been sufficiently elucidated. Though not a strictly professional work but intended for the general reader, it is a commentary of peculiar interest on the merits and defects of the organisations for war adopted by that extraordinary man, while on some points it contains particulars respecting passages in his career which hitherto have not been made public.—*Times*.

*Les Sectes et Sociétés Secrètes, Politiques et Religieuses; Essai sur leur Histoire depuis les Temps les plus Reculés jusqu'à la Révolution Française.* Par J. H. E. COMTE LE COUTEULX DE CANTELEU. Paris: Didier.—M. de Canteleu, in the book before us, has undertaken to give the world an impartial history of secret societies, from their earliest date to the French Revolution; at which epoch he stops short, whether from prudence or lack of materials it is unnecessary to decide. The range of his labours extends from Solomon to Cagliostro, both inclusive, and, translated into space, this period occupies just two hundred and twenty-three pages of small octavo and large print—a compass which, narrow as it is, comprises nevertheless a large proportion of matter foreign to the main subject of the work. From these statistics, it is hardly necessary to say that, for any purpose of detail or reference, it is practically as unavailable as the map of Europe would be to a Welsh tourist.—*Saturday Review*.

*Fathers and Sons.—[Pères et Enfants.]* Par IVAN TOURGUÉNEF. With a Preface by PROSPER MÉRIMÉE. Paris: Charpentier.—In point of power this may be well considered as the best novel which till now has been given us by M. Tourguénef. The characters are traced with decision: there are some scenes which are irresistible in their deep and simple pathos.—*Athenaeum*.

*Eugénie de Guérin.* Journal et Lettres, publiées par A. TREBUTIEN. Paris: Didier.—The charm that has attracted so many to the remains of Eugénie de Guérin is, perhaps, pre-eminently, their perfect artlessness, the absence of the slightest attempt at effect. Written solely for the eye of the favourite brother, there is not the least idea that the record of home occupations will ever be subjected to the praise or blame of the external world; and her expressions of pleasure and of quiet thought flow forth from her pen almost as easily as they occurred to the gentle, meditative spirit, utterly unaware that they were the meditations of the happiest kind of poetic genius—namely, that which can find food in the homeliest and simplest objects.—*Reader*.

So much has been written about Maurice and Eugénie de Guérin, and their remains have received such high praise from English critics, that it is scarcely possible to speak of the journal and letters of Eugénie without reference to what has been said about her already. An English reader intending to open this volume would naturally ask, not only whether it is good, but whether it is as good as has been said. We think it would be easy to approach its pages with exaggerated expectations. This volume is in its way unique. But it is difficult to say even thus much about it without the danger of misleading. The range of thought is very limited, the expression of feeling is very monotonous. There is nothing like genius in it, or the stamp of a great mind. As an illustration of the tendencies of Romanism, it is curious to find how assiduously Eugénie de Guérin cut herself off from every line of thought that was not directly religious, and how successfully she taught herself to see death everywhere in life, and to find nothing, in nature or in man, but the shroud and the tomb. But a book is not entertaining because it is an instructive illustration of Catholicism, nor is there any of the interest attaching to originality and genius in a graceful record of a country life and of an intense sisterly affection. As we read on, and, taking this volume in conjunction with the remains of Maurice de Guérin, learn gradually to associate ourselves with the course of sad events and sadder feelings through which the brother and sister passed, we lend ourselves with a deepening emotion to the record of their lives.—*Saturday Review*.

*Allgemeine Weltgeschichte, &c.* Bearbeitet von Dr. GEORG WEBER. Vol. IV. Leipzig: Engelmann.—Professor Weber's bold undertaking of a Universal History, which shall tell afresh from the point of view taken by a single mind, and with free use of the latest special histories and monographs, the political and social story of human society, promises to be no failure. He has planned his work into twelve volumes, of which four have already appeared. We wish him health to complete and long enjoy the fruits of an undertaking which promises to give valuable aid to many an English student. Each volume is so far complete as to its topic that it may be used as an independent work, but unity of thought preserves unbroken sequence in the series.—*Examiner*.

*Historische Novellen von Brachvogel.* Leipzig: Costenoble.—Although not great friends to historical novels in general, we cannot but speak highly of those before us. They consist of three tales—“Van Dyke's Escape,” “The Gate of the Future,” and “Salomon de Caus”—all of them entirely worthy of the author, who has long and favourably been known in the field of *belles-lettres*—hitherto, however, chiefly as a dramatist.—*Reader*.

*Briefe aus den Jahren 1833 bis 1847 von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.* Herausgegeben von PAUL MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY und CARL MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY. Leipzig: Hermann Mendelssohn.—Compared with the charming volume published two years since,

this collection of Mendelssohn's letters will probably be found to possess more interest for the musical, and less for the general reader. It consists to a great extent of observations, critiques, and expressions of opinion which derive their importance from the source from which they emanate. Mendelssohn's reputation as a scholar and man of taste invests his opinions with an interest which would hardly be accorded to artists of inferior culture; while the extreme loveliness of his character has inspired most of those who knew him, and many who did not, with that sentiment of personal affection to which nothing is indifferent that extends its knowledge or intensifies its original impressions. The “Reisebriefe,” would have been a delightful work from any pen. Clear, lively, sunny, buoyant, they sang the lyric of youth, and gave back in delicious accents the eager exultation of a young and joyous spirit hastening to take possession of the world.—*Reader*.

Though no one can accept this second volume of Mendelssohn's Letters—a sequel to the first—as standing in place of a biography—though every one must regret the delay of his survivors in producing such a befitting memorial, seeing how many of those have already passed away who could have enriched it with material now for ever out of reach—the value of this new revelation exceeds that of the former one. Such a picture of ripe manhood, succeeding to a youth of brilliant promise, as it affords, has seldom been displayed. Mendelssohn's impressions of Italian, French, and English travel were fascinating by the spirit of enjoyment which they breathed, by the rapid acuteness of the writer's observation, by his power of rendering, with a few happy touches of lively, poetical, discriminating language, the magnificent shows of nature, the precious works of art, the distinctive peculiarities of character, no matter what their sphere of demonstration. Here we have the golden fruit of that travel and those experiences.—*Athenaeum*.

*Die Ureinwohner des Scandinavischen Nordens.* Von S. NILSSON. Aus dem Schwedischen. Hamburg: Meissner. London: Williams and Norgate.—A valuable treatise by M. Nilsson, upon the aboriginal inhabitants of Scandinavia, has been translated from the Swedish. It is an investigation founded upon the monuments and remains in which Sweden is rich, and upon a renewed investigation of the fragments of ancient voyages that have come down to us. The book is written with great clearness and fullness of argument, and, in spite of its disadvantage in appearing as a translation, the style is flowing and readable.—*Saturday Review*.

*Die öffentlichen Abgaben und Schulden.* Von DR. CARL FREIHERREN VON HOCH. Stuttgart: Cotta. London: Williams and Norgate.—The necessities of Austria naturally direct the attention of her scientific men to the subject of finance, so that a school of financial writers is growing up, of very marked ability. A work from the pen of Dr. von Hoch upon “Public Taxes and Debts” shows no falling off from this general character. It is a work of pure theory, and does not enter into statistics. It will strike most English readers as being far advanced beyond the financial wisdom which is popularly attributed to Austrian politicians.—*Saturday Review*.

*Die Religion und der Cultur der alten Chinesen.* Von DR. J. H. PLATH. München: Franz. London: Williams and Norgate.—The whole is drawn entirely from Chinese works, and is interspersed with many dissertations upon Chinese etymology and orthography. The author is a great admirer of the Chinese; and strenuously upholds, not only their piety, but, in one place, even their willingness to mix with and to obtain knowledge from strangers.—*Saturday Review*.

*Friedrich der Große, und sein Grosskanzler, Samuel von Cocceji.* Von ADOLF TREUDELENBURG. Berlin: Dümmler. London: Williams and Norgate.—“Frederick the Great, and his Great Chancellor, Samuel von Cocceji,” by Von Adolf Treudelenburg, is a treatise upon the principles on which those two eminent personages undertook the reform of the Prussian law. The “Corpus Juris Fridericianum” was an attempt to construct fixed rules of law, founded on strictly logical deductions from certain primary principles which were called the laws of nature, and to give effect to such rules by a speedy and sure machinery.—*Saturday Review*.

*The Romance of the Papacy—[Papst-Fabeln des Mittelalters.* Von JOH. JOS. IGN. VON DÖLLINGER. Munich.—Some, perhaps, may judge that Dr. Döllinger's vast expenditure of learning has been without adequate result in settling these fables. When Gibbon had pronounced that the fable of Pope Joan was a myth, a Catholic writer might think that there was no danger of its again being quoted in controversy. But putting aside the fact, that in the last twenty years two books have been written to prove the reality of her existence, truth is always valuable, and some of these fables are not without actual application to the present times.—*Athenaeum*.

AN UNFORTUNATE AUTHOR.—The *Obesity Advertiser* says, “A few weeks since we stated that a poor half-starved mortal, who called himself ‘Author Henry Trevylian,’ was charged with vagrancy before the Wellington magistrates, and that there was reason to suppose his mind was affected. It has since transpired that his real name is Heighway, and that he was once a popular author. One little book of his—‘Leila Ada’—a story of a Jewish convert, we recollect had a very large sale some ten or twelve years ago, and it appears that Mr. Heighway at one time was a valued contributor to *Tait's Magazine*. The magistrates have sent the poor unfortunate author to the Salop Lunatic Asylum, there being no doubt that he is at present deranged.”

## THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &amp;c.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

*A Labour of Love.* Painted by T. F. DICKSEE. Engraving commenced by H. C. SHENTON, and finished by C. H. JEENS. Art-Union of London, 1863.—Here is Mr. Dicksee's robust young rustic mother, set in a conventionally rustic scene, with her gown tucked up and a hole in her petticoat, running barefoot and glad with the weight of a laughing child upon her neck, her rough dog scampering and barking by her side. The pleased head of the child is directly over the pleased head of the mother. It is not a work of rare art; it is such a work as a hundred or more of our clever painters could produce; but it is a work that engraves well. It is, in short, one form of what an Art-Union picture ought to be.—*Examiner.*

*Illustrations of Alfred Tennyson's Idylls of the King.* Produced expressly for the Art-Union of London by PAOLO PRIOLI. Art-Union of London, 1863.—If anything could add to our distaste for competitions, it is the fact that Mr. Prioli's volume of illustrations to Mr. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" was the produce of competition for a prize of a hundred guineas, which produced forty-three candidates. Two of the unsuccessful received twenty guineas a piece for their lost time. The rest had altogether thrown away their labour. Of course it is a book of engraved drawings, neatly produced, and the heads, legs, and bodies are in right proportion to each other, which is becoming a most rare merit in popular engravings, especially those of the more ambitious class, and the work is a very creditable work. But a weak perception of the poetry of Tennyson such representations of it as these could serve only to quench altogether. The draughtsman must be himself a poet who is to illustrate a poet worthily.—*Examiner.*

*La Señorita.* Painted by H. B. BURGESS. Engraved by J. J. CHANT.—*Dewy Eyes; Tennyson's Adeline.* Painted by E. HARELL. Engraved by G. SANDERS.—*Black-beaded Eyes; Tennyson's Lilian.* Painted by E. HARELL. Engraved by G. S. SHURY. Fores and Co.—These are three studies of female beauty that make a fair and effective appeal to the taste of the many.—*Examiner.*

*Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Alexandra, Princess of Wales.* Osborne, March 14, 1863. Engraved by WILLIAM HOLL from Photographs by MAYALL Mitchell.—Who shall say into how many homes these portraits have already found their way? It is more than four months since they appeared, and among all engraved portraits of the Prince and Princess that then existed or have since appeared, none have approached them in perfect fidelity of likeness and beauty of engraving.—*Examiner.*

*How Pippins Enjoyed a Day with the Foxhounds.* By PHIZ. 21s. Fores and Co.—Here is a true holiday book, in coloured lithography, of a dozen large comic sporting pictures, which unite the keenest sense of fun to a fresh sense of the picturesque, by coverside or in the open country, under a cloudy sky. Stimulated, perhaps, by the successes of Mr. Leech, Mr. Hablot Browne has here put out his strength, and is himself at his best.—*Examiner.*

*Queen Eleanor's Cross, Northampton.* London: Mitchell. Northampton: Abel and Sons.—We do not know who is the producer of this beautiful photograph, taken in winter time, of one of the most beautiful pieces of old Gothic architecture, the Eleanor's Cross at Northampton. There was a simple earnestness that produced grace and truth in the higher class of monumental figures shaped five or six hundred years ago; and to this day it makes the figure of Eleanor the best of many charming features in the Cross here photographed.—*Examiner.*

**THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION**, acting through the Science and Art Department, has circulated copies of a minute made at a recent meeting which declares that it is proposed to hold, in the spring of next year, at the South Kensington Museum, as complete a collection of the works of Mulready as it is possible to get together, and invites the assistance of proprietors of the artist's works in furtherance of the plan.

From the Luxembourg Gallery of Modern Art the works of Horace Vernet and Ary Scheffer are now being removed; the decease of both painters having rendered their works admissible to the Louvre, where their finest productions in the hands of the French Government are to be placed.

The Arundel Society has received a copy, executed by M. Schultz, of the famous triptych by Memling, now in the Hospital of St. John, Bruges. The central compartment of this represents the Adoration of the Magi; on one leaf is the Virgin adoring the Infant; on the other, the Presentation in the Temple. On the outside of one of the leaves is a seated figure of John the Baptist; on the other, St. Veronica. A chromolithographic facsimile of this drawing will be published by the society.

The publications of the Arundel Society for this year may now be seen at the rooms in Bond-street. They will not be issued to subscribers till November, but some proofs have been struck off. They are a copper-plate engraving, by Mr. Schäffer, of St. Stephen thrust out before his martyrdom, in continuation of the series from the frescos by Fra Angelico in the Chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican, and five chromolithographs by Messrs. Storch and Kramer, of Berlin, in continuation of the series from the frescos in the Brancacci Chapel. The first is "St. Peter and St. Paul raising the King's son," and the "Homage to St. Peter," by Masaccio and Filippino Lippi; second, a head from the same picture on the scale and in exact imitation of the original; third and fourth, mounted together, "St. Peter and St. John Healing the Sick by their Shadows," and "St. Peter and St. John Giving Alms," by Masaccio; fifth, a head from the last subject. Amongst the other publications are a marriage and burial of St. Cecilia.

A photographic exhibition started lately from Vienna for the Glockner, and the formidable glaciers surrounding the system of the Saltzburg and Tyrolean Alps. Of the Glockner, eight different views have been taken at the height of 11,000 feet.

The latest discovery in portraiture, is an invention styled by the patentee, the "Casket of Crystal tube Miniature," by which a solid image of the head is, by a new development of the photographic art, seen looking with a strange

living reality from out the centre of a small cube of crystal, every feature standing out in as perfect relief as though chiselled by the hands of fairy sculptors. An account of this discovery was given at the Newcastle meeting of the British Association, from which it appears that the cube alluded to consists of two prisms conjoined, and that the portrait is produced from two, and is thus of the nature of a stereograph, displayed permanently in crystal stereoscope.

Mr. W. Telbin is now exhibiting dioramic views of Palestine at the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly. The subjects are Jerusalem and the other places recorded in Scripture history. One of the most interesting is an interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the original and type of all the round or temple churches in Europe, the spot to which our ordinary churches are supposed to point. The altar, of course, is in the centre of the building, over the sepulchre itself. A several pictures pass along, musical pieces are sung by an invisible choir, and they are illustrated by a "descriptive lecture."

Mr. Woolner is engaged upon a bust of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Marshall Wood, the eminent sculptor, is working upon a figure from Hood's "Song of a Shirt."

The people of Stafford are at last making an effort to erect a memorial of some sort to their old townsmen and benefactor, Izaak Walton. A statue is spoken of, and endeavours are being made to obtain subscribers.

Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., is progressing with his colossal equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, which is to form a companion to the sculptor's admirable equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge, at Calcutta. The modelling of the horse is nearly completed.

Locke's tomb, in the church of High Laver, near Ongar, in Essex, and its chief human distinction, is out of repair, and the rector desires to have it restored, if possible, in harmony with the edifice.

The fund for the Stonewall Jackson monument amounts to 1500*l.* Mr. Foley is to be intrusted with its execution, and it is to be sent to the Confederate States—when we can get it there, after the war.

The monument to the memory of William Tyndale, the martyr, at Nibley Knowle, near Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, is daily progressing, and will form one of the finest objects in that country.

Two handsome monuments have just been finished, erected to the memory of Lord Byron's daughter Ada and his grandson Viscount Ockham, the former being placed in Newstead Abbey, and the latter in the parish church of Ripley, Surrey. They are both Gothic monuments of white Carrara marble, are most elaborately carved, and are surmounted with the arms of the family.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised, if possible, to lay the first stone of the Wedgwood Memorial at Burslem, on Oct. 20. The Committee of Council contribute 500*l.* in aid of the building. The Potteries district has honoured itself by taking up the fame of its great benefactor in a thorough way. The recently-placed statue of Wedgwood, by Mr. Davis, is only an instalment of gratitude.

The *Gazette des Etrangers* says: "An important discovery in the history of art has just been made. A few months back M. Arsene Houssaye was commissioned by the State to direct researches at Amboise (Indre-et-Loire), with the object of finding the tomb of Leonardo da Vinci, the position of which was unknown. Last week the pursuit was crowned with success. A sort of case found in an old church at Amboise, and containing a coffin, was pointed out to the notice of M. Houssaye. An inscription on the lid of the coffin is said to leave no doubt of the authenticity of the remains which it contains. Thus is refuted, as was expected, the supposition that Leonardo da Vinci had died elsewhere than at Amboise."

A bronze medallion portrait, by Mr. Steell, has been placed upon a monument erected some time since to the memory of Mr. Hugh William Williams, a water-colour artist of repute. The monument is in the Old Canongate burial-ground, Edinburgh.

Mr. G. G. Scott's design for the Vaughan Library, at Harrow, has just been completed.

The Emperor of Austria has presented 1000 florins towards the fund for the restoration of Goethe's house, in Frankfort, so called from having been the residence of the great poet.

The works of reparation and preservation which have for some time past been carried on at Salisbury Cathedral are still progressing. They involve the filling up of the foundation with concrete, and other solid works, which require a considerable outlay. Nothing that insures the safety of this edifice should be grudged.

The new buildings which will come into use on the 5th of October are the first permanent buildings which have been provided for the National Art Training Schools. The buildings heretofore occupied by the art classes have all been of temporary kind. In the first instance, in 1837, when the School of Design was instituted, the classes were held in rooms on a second floor in Somerset House, once occupied by the Royal Academy; and now by the Office for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Next the classes met in 1852 in Marlborough House, where the Queen, at the intervention of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, graciously permitted a training school for teachers for the Schools of Art throughout the country to be first established. Then in wooden buildings at South Kensington, to which place the training schools were removed in 1856.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE THEATRICAL HIVE is again in full activity, and, although the winter season can hardly be said to have commenced everywhere, yet we are in possession of most of the movements of the metropolitan houses, even to those which do not contemplate opening their doors immediately. The failures, as well as the successes, of last year seem to have produced their effect on the intentions of managers, and evidently due attention has been paid to the ever-varying taste of the public. In the first place, it would seem that "sensation" drama is a little on the wane. It is true that the ubiquitous "ghost" still continues to attract, but he only holds possession of two of the London theatres, his presence elsewhere being confined to the music halls. On the other hand, the favour accorded to foreigners seeking to earn laurels in this country by acting in our language, is likely to be tested still further. Mr. Fechter of course remains amongst us. He will shortly reopen the Lyceum, with the perennial "Duke's Motto," which for this purpose is to be remounted with fresh scenery, dresses, and appointments. Mlle. Stella Colas revisits England in the spring, and we are promised another French actor who has determined to try his luck in the same direction. Strange as these indications of the public taste may appear to some, they are not more remarkable than the success which

has attended Mr. Charles Mathew's experiment in Paris. It was long the custom for English authors to adapt French pieces to our stage, and it became almost a reproach at one time that so few original dramas were produced on the London boards. Now, however, we find an English author playing English drama in the French language to Parisian audiences, and creating a perfect *furor* by his success. It was at first rumoured that this accomplished actor had been indifferently received by the playgoers of the French metropolis; but his specific denial of this in the *Daily Telegraph* is as gratifying to the public as his actual reception must have been to himself. In company with Mrs. Mathews, he is to fulfil an engagement shortly at the Haymarket; after which, according to his own statement, he will probably return to Paris to appear in a new drama, to be written for him by an eminent French author. This interchange of actors between the two capitals is, however, not likely to stop here. Miss Helen Faucit is, according to report, engaged at the Théâtre Français, where she is to appear after Christmas in a play written expressly for her by Alexandre Dumas. While speaking of Paris, we may mention that Mlle. Tietjens has been attracting large audiences in that city; that the *Italiens* has commenced its season with "Rigoletto," and that Mlle. Patti and the Sisters Marchisio are engaged to appear at the same establishment. For the Odéon a German troupe is promised from Vienna.

Here at home we have several novelties and more promises. Drury-lane reopened on Monday, the 21st, with a new piece by Mr. Edmund Falconer, entitled "Nature's above Art: a Romance of the Nursery." It may be said to have achieved a success, though the *dénouement* in the third act seemed to us rather obscure. The acting, however, of the principal performers was above praise, and the lessee himself was warmly received. A trifle, entitled "The Deal Boatman," has also appeared at this house. It owes its chief merit to the acting of Mr. Belmore, but in plot it struck us as being (*mutatis mutandis*) a twin brother to the drama of the "Postboy," which was one of the last triumphs of the late Mr. James Rogers at the Strand. Byron's "Manfred," with Mr. Phelps in the principal character, and a strong chorus and orchestra, is promised here for Oct. 10. We wish it every success, though the recollection of bygone similar experiments makes us almost fear for the result.

Almost simultaneously with the unclosing of the doors at the "Lane" was the reopening of the Surrey Theatre under the joint auspices of Mr. James Anderson and Mr. Shepherd. Two new pieces have been produced—the "Scottish Chief" and the "Mystery"—each admirably calculated to bring out the specialties of both managers. Mr. Anderson's place has long been missed in London. We never saw him in greater force. The performances, with some capital scenery by Messrs. Brew and Johnstone, were entirely successful, and are evidently destined for a run. The next event in point of time has been the reopening of the Haymarket. This house has been entirely renovated, with new seats, two new staircases and other conveniences. A fresh row of stalls have been added, a rather questionable improvement. Before long the time-honoured name of pit will, at the present rate, sink into oblivion. Mr. and Mrs. Wigan are at present the chief attractions, and the Mathews and Mr. Sothern are promised. Mr. Walter Montgomery has closed his short season at the Princess's. During it he has with laudable perseverance presented several of Shakespeare's leading masterpieces to the public, and has earned their good opinion as an accomplished, gentlemanlike, and truthful actor. If he has not just yet achieved the pinnacle of his ambition he can afford to take heart, as he has plenty of time, and he possesses material capable of being turned to account. At present the theatre is in the hands of a new conjurer; but Mr. George Vining is to reopen it on boxing night. Miss Amy Sedgwick will also return to this house.

The Adelphi has relied on Mrs. Stirling and the "Ghost" during the month. Mr. J. S. Tools took a bumper for his benefit, and is now starring in the provinces—his place being filled by a Mr. Wood, a capital actor imported from Bath. If we mistake not we shall hear more of this gentleman. Mr. Webster took his benefit on the 26th ult., when "Masks and Faces" formed the chief attraction to a crowded house, which greatly relished the admirable acting of himself and Mrs. Stirling. A new celebrity is promised in the person of a Miss Bateman—yet not quite new, as the public will recognise in her one of two sisters who as "infant prodigies" appeared some six or seven years back at the Haymarket and other theatres. The theatre opens to-night with a five-act drama, entitled "Leah," an adaptation of the German play "Deborah," by Mosenthal.

The Olympic still remains faithful to its "Ticket of Leave Man," in which Miss Kate Saville has given place to Miss Lydia Foote, a very engaging young actress who promises to prove a great acquisition to the London boards. The retirement of the first-mentioned lady was at first attributed to her provincial engagements, but as she suddenly appeared at the Princess's, and is since advertised at the Strand, this is obviously an error. Mr. Robson is shortly expected to return to this house from his starring tour.

The cloud which has so long hung over the "New Royalty Theatre," in Dean-street, Soho, has yielded to the magic presence of kind-hearted Mrs. Selby. The performances, which are arranged on the plan of those of the Strand, fill the house nightly. "Court Gallants" by the late Mr. Selby, and two good farces, added to a new burlesque, by F. C. Burnand, Esq., which was produced last Monday, constitute an entertainment second to none in London. We must not forget to add that Miss Augusta (sister to Miss Marie) Wilton has made a hit here as *May*, in the "Little Sentinel."

Among the *on dits* floating about we hear that Mr. Boucicault intends reopening the Westminster in conjunction with Mr. Creswick. All sorts of reports are, moreover, ripe about the fate of the St. James's; but as we have reason to believe that the negotiations now pending respecting that theatre have not at the time we write been brought to a decisive issue, it were needless for us further to allude to them. Sadler's Wells has opened with a legitimate company, numbering in it several favourites, under the management of Miss Marriott. The project is hailed with delight by the neighbourhood, who regard it as a return to the palmy days of Mr. Phelps's reign. The house was crowded on the first night. The audience evinced every symptom of delight, and gave Mr. H. Marston in particular a perfect ovation.

Among miscellaneous novelties we must mention the Shakespearian readings of Herr Krueger and Miss Heraud, which commenced at the Polygraphic Hall in King William-street, on the 21st. The gentleman is well known in Germany as a fellow-worker with the celebrated Devent, with many of whose greatest impersonations he is closely connected. He is evidently possessed of a large share of histrionic ability, and his rendering of Shakespeare is careful and striking. His best efforts were in Othello and Richard III. Miss Heraud's reading is also ladylike and painstaking, confirming the good opinions already earned.

A short while ago the new Théâtre des Variétés was opened at Geneva under the directorship of James Fazy.

The new theatre of the Bouffes Parisiens is rapidly approaching its completion. Floor and ceiling will be of iron and the stairs of stone, the latter being twice as large as in the former house. The lighting will be most brilliant, and the ventilation will be arranged according to the latest improvements. 860 seats will be provided, besides the ample standing-room.

Howard Glover has a new opera nearly approaching completion.

Herr Joachim and his wife are about to visit America.

The first oratorio given by the Sacred Harmonic Society this winter will, we are told, be Signor Costa's "Eli."

A concert of sacred music took place last week in Glasgow cathedral. The performers were the Glasgow Choral Union, conducted by Mr. Lambeth.

Two new German operas are announced as forthcoming: "Der Wahrsager," by Herr Schubert, and "Sängers Fluch" (after Uhland's ballad), by Herr Langert.

News has arrived from Melbourne of a very satisfactory performance of Mr. C. Horsley's Oratorio, "David," at the second subscription concert for the year, of the Melbourne Philharmonic Society.

M. Lotto has been again playing at the Crystal Palace during the week. To-day, Mr. Manns takes a benefit there; which, we hope, signifies that the season of the good concerts held there has set in. His programme is, at all events, excellent.

We are instructed by the secretary of the meeting of the three choirs that all rumours of influence having been employed at Worcester to bring about the performance of Herr Schachner's oratorio are erroneous, and that the choice of the work was a case of deliberate, unbiased selection on the part of the committee.

Professor Clare has in progress of preparation a Shakespearian musical and dramatic entertainment, founded on the standard songs and striking beauties of the great dramatist; and the association of such names as Purcell, Locke, Arne, Bishop, and others, with our national poet, promises well for its national and popular character.

A small pamphlet on "Romancing in Music," being a reprint of an article which has appeared in a periodical, may be here announced. The writer's opinions as to the narrow and mistaken policy of those who limit devotion in musical art within the circle of a few tunes, which are virtually semi-barbarous, are those of this journal; but his style has somewhat too much in it of that controversial bitterness which is ill placed in the temple, however unhappily frequent there.

Mr. Alfred Mellon's concerts closed last Saturday, which that gentleman's benefit, after a short but most brilliant season. During the concluding week, Mr. Carrodus, the English violinist, took the place of the Pole, M. Lotto. Beside Santley and Mlle. Carlotta Patti, the main attractions of the concerts, were added, during the concluding nights, the bands of the Coldstreams and the Life Guards. The "Pyne and Harrison" Company return to their old home next week, opening with a new opera, entitled "The Desert Flower," by W. V. Wallace, Esq.

Artistically the music festival of Norwich has a much higher value than that held at Worcester. Charity is the ostensible object of each meeting, but more regard for art is shown in the east than in the west of England. These festivals are held annually in some one of the three cathedral cities of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. Although they have been held for at least a century and a half, they have as yet done little or nothing for art. The Norwich festivals, on the other hand, date from 1824 only, and at almost every one of the fourteen meetings which, including that just over, have now taken place some important novelties have been produced.

Mlle. Agar, unable to sustain herself at the Théâtre Français, has taken service at the Ambigu-Comique, and appeared with success in a violent melo-drama, "La Sorcière." "La Mère Confidente" of Marivaux has been revived at the Théâtre Français.

Mlle. Monrose has returned to the Opéra Comique of Paris, and reappeared in "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été," by M. Thomas. The protracted patience of the French with this dull opera has always been a mystery to us.—M. Auber's new opera, "La Fiancée du Roi des Garbes," has been put in rehearsal.

Mlle. Tietjens has made her *début* in Valentine at Paris, and has been received by the public with the most hearty welcome, and the real and genuine admiration commanded by her fine voice and great dramatic talent.

French papers contain the following story respecting the origin of "Masaniello." "The celebrated Bigottini, 'the Marie Taglioni of the first Empire,' made her supposed last appearance for some charitable purpose at the Grand Opera in Paris in 1826. The general enthusiasm was enormous, and, of all spectators, Scribe was the most ardent admirer. He then bethought himself whether he could not write something for her in which her wondrous mimic powers might appear in a still more brilliant light; and thus came to make the heroine of a new libretto entirely dumb, so that all her sentiments and emotions must be expressed solely by her face and movements. Auber surpassed himself in the music."

The Singing Academy at Vienna announces for performance during the winter Mignon's "Requiem," and "The Singer's Curse," by Schumann; Handel's "Acis and Galatea," and a Cantata and the Christmas Oratorio of Bach.

Herr Jahn, of Prague, has been appointed to the Chapel-Mastership at Weimar, which, in Dr. Liszt's time, was a centre from which much crude noise spread itself over Europe.

Mme. La Grange, the *cantatrice*, has created a *furor* in Spain. It is said that on two nights 5400 bouquets and 100 doves and canary birds were thrown to her on the stage.

Mme. d'Occa Schoberlachner, who, about twenty years ago, was a leading singer at La Scala and other first-class Italian theatres, has just died at St. Petersburgh. Her throne is, for the moment, filled by a French lady, Mme. Lafon.

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MR. COOKE, author of "Curiosities of Occult Literature," thus writes: "In justice to myself, permit me now to state, I demand as a public right, that astrology should be legalised, or clearly and unequivocally prohibited by law."

Mr. Maverhofer, in Vienna, the inventor of various electro-magnetic apparatuses, has lately laid before the committee of the Austrian parliament a new "voting-machine." Every member has two buttons before his seat—one black (No), the other white (Yes)—which, by being slightly touched, produce a corresponding ball on two tables (white and black) at each side of the Speaker, visible both to him and to the whole House. One glance is thus sufficient to show at once to the Speaker, as well as to every member in every part of the House, whether the Ayes or the Noes have it.

The several persons who have brought objections against the patent granted to Professor Pepper for his ghost illusion, appeared before the Lord Chancellor a few days ago, and stated their reasons for infringing upon the professor's privilege. Sir David Brewster and Professor Wheatstone testified in favour of the novelty of the invention; upon which the Chancellor gave his opinion that the objectors had no grounds upon which to support their charge. They came in (he said) at the last moment, and wanted to overturn all the three hearings of the Attorney-General, who must have been satisfied of the merits before he remitted the patent for the great seal. If he withheld it, the patentees had no remedy, no appeal elsewhere; but by granting the patent he placed them in a

position to prove and maintain their right to it. Nor would this inflict any wrong on the objectors, as they could try the value of the patent in a court of law. His lordship then directed the great seal to issue, with all costs and charges against the objectors.

M. Gustav Rose has given to the Mineralogical Museum, at Berlin, a fine fragment of meteoric iron, weighing 29 ounces. It is stated by M. Domeyko to have been discovered in the Sierra de Chaco, in the desert of Atacama, to the north of Chili.

A curious and rare phenomenon was observed on the 25th of June last by Dr. Mohr, of Coblenz, in the shape of a completely red rainbow formed by the rays of the setting sun. The exterior outline was well defined, but in the interior the colour faded away towards the centre. The secondary bow, equally red, was observed only at intervals—the two were separated by the dark band observed on former occasions.

M. Dumas announces that M. Lamy has recognised very poisonous properties in the sulphate of thallium. Five grammes of that salt were dissolved in milk, and the milk given to eleven various animals, fowls, ducks, and dogs. All were dead at the end of a few days. In another experiment a decigramme only was given to a dog, which died in forty hours. M. Lamy is reported to have experienced involuntarily some of the effects of this metal upon himself. At the late British Association meeting a mass of the solid metal, weighing a quarter of a hundredweight, was exhibited by Mr. Crookes. It was extracted by Messrs. Bell, of Newcastle.

A new substitute for cotton is thus spoken of in the *Manchester Examiner and Times* of Tuesday: "We beg to call the attention of the trade to a specimen of the Patent Codilla Fibre, prepared by Mr. John Hoefer, of this city, which will be exhibited in the Exchange to-day. It is intended to mix this fibre with cotton in the proportion of one-third patent fibre to two-thirds cotton, by which the cost of the yarn spun from the mixture will be materially lower than if spun entirely from cotton. Specimens of the fibre in its unprepared and prepared state, as well as samples of yarns, will be shown. The latter cannot be distinguished from all cotton. We believe it is proposed to form a company to carry out, on an extensive scale, the preparation of this cheap and abundant fibre.

M. Claude Bernard has recorded some novelties in the artificial production of monstrosities in fowls. An anomalous duplicity of the heart on different occasions has been recorded by various observers, but none sufficiently warranted. M. Bernard has, in his experiments this year, observed a case. The egg was placed in incubation on the 9th of June, and opened on the 4th of July. He was struck at once with the unusual aspect of the vitellus. It had no visible traces of blood-vessels; the middle of the yellow was occupied by an ovoid vesicle, of which the longest diameter was nearly a centimetre. On the borders of this vesicle at each side were seen two contractile vesicles, which beat under his eyes for nearly six minutes. He regards the central vesicle as the amnion, distended by the amniotic liquid, containing the living embryo. The contractile vesicles were two veritable hearts, each composed of an auricle and ventricle, the pulsations of which succeeded each other in a regular manner. These two hearts were entirely external, and presented a complete case of cyclop. Two cases of monstrosity by the fusion of organs are also recorded. In one the egg was put in incubation on the 3rd of July and opened on the 16th of July. The embryo had been dead some time, and a complete study could not be made, but it was perfectly certain that there was a complete fusion along the medium line of the hinder members, forming a single posterior member much more voluminous than the posterior members are usually seen at such a period. The other case was even more remarkable. The incubation commenced on the 3rd of July, and the egg was opened on the 20th of July. The embryo was dead. It had in no way turned, and consequently laid flat on the vitellus. The head only was turned and lay on its left side in its normal state. There was only one eye, placed on the medium line immediately above the beak, rudimentary, and only indicated by the choroid or tunic. There was also but a single cerebral vesicle. There was here, then, a true case of cyclop.

In 1861 M. de Luca made some experiments from which it appeared that the skins cast off by silkworms might be transformed into sugar. The same chemist has now sent in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, in which he describes a similar process for changing serpents' skins into sugar. These skins contain a small quantity of a substance resembling the cellulose of plants, soluble in ammonium of copper, and transformable into glucose, which reduces the tartrate of copper and potash, and ferments under the influence of yeast, yielding thereby carbonic acid and alcohol. Concentrated sulphuric acid and a solution of potash are the best reagents for depriving serpents' skins of their nitrogenous matter; the residue, although very refractory to chemical agents, may nevertheless be transformed into fermentable glucose, recognizable from its property of reducing the tartrate of copper and potash. Thus, M. de Luca boiled 50 grammes of serpents' skins in a litre of water containing 40 grammes of caustic potash, the skins having been previously treated with concentrated sulphuric acid. The liquid having been allowed to cool, a great deal of water was added, and the undissolved residue was several times washed by decantation, and then treated with ammonium of copper, whereby an alkaline solution was obtained which, on being neutralized by hydrochloric acid, yielded a white precipitate; this, heated in slightly acidulated water, reduced the tartrate of copper and potash, thereby showing that it was glucose or the base of sugar. In another somewhat similar operation glucose was obtained, which fermented in contact with yeast, producing carbonic acid and alcohol. The former was completely absorbed by caustic potash; the alcohol extracted from the solution by distillation, and insulated by means of crystallized carbonate of potash, was nearly pure, since it would burn without leaving any residue; rubbed between the hands it evaporated, emitting an agreeable smell, though still partaking of that of animal matter. From all this it may be concluded that serpents' skins contain a very small quantity of sugary matter or glucose.—*Galiziani*.

The arrangements for the seventh annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, commencing at Edinburgh on the 7th of October, are rapidly approaching completion. The presidencies of departments are now filled up. The Hon. Lord Currishill will preside over the Department of Jurisprudence; Mr. Nassau W. Senior over that of Education; the Hon. Lord Neaves will take the chair of the Department of Punishment and Reformation; Professor Christison that of Public Health; the Right Hon. Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., will preside in the Social Economy Department; and Mr. R. P. Collier, Q.C., M.P., in the Trade and International Law Department. The committees have secured most valuable contributions of papers to be read at the meeting. Special attention has been paid to the subject of education, and to penal servitude and transportation. The Right Hon. Mr. Adderley intends to read a paper on the reports of Lord Grey and Lord Carnarvon, which will lead to a discussion of the whole system of convict and prison discipline. In the Trade and International Law Department interesting discussions will be raised on the question of belligerent rights. The various manufactures and trades of Scotland will be well represented. Among others we may mention Mr. Cowan, late M.P. for Edinburgh, who will give an account of the paper trade, and Mr. William Chambers, who will contribute a paper on the publishing trade. Extensive hospitalities are in preparation for the large circle of

visitors expected to be present. In addition to the other arrangements there is to be a great *réunion* of the Bars of the three kingdoms, which will be represented by very distinguished members of the English and Irish Bars. The Royal College of Physicians have intimated their intention of inviting some of the leading members of the association to a dinner in the hall of the college on Oct. 12. The following are among the papers to be read:—In the Jurisprudence Department there will be a paper by Mr. R. R. Torrens, Registrar-General of South Australia, on "The Torrens System of Conveyancing by Registration of Titles, as in operation in Australia;" and one by Mr. Thomas Hare, being a draft of a "Bill to facilitate the acquisition of House Property by the Working Classes in large Towns." The subject of Marriage Laws is to be discussed in this department. In the Department of Education there is to be a paper by Professor Milligan, of Aberdeen, on "The Parish School System of Scotland;" also one by Dr. Lees, of St. Andrews, on "The Scottish University System;" and one by the Rev. J. P. Norris on "The Inspection of Middle Schools by the University of Cambridge." In this department also interesting discussions are arranged. In the Reformatory Department the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., will read a paper "On the Reports of the Commissioners on Penal Servitude and Prison Discipline." Questions of temperance and of public-house licensing will come into this department. In the Public Health Department a paper on "The Sanitary Statistics of Colonial Native Schools and Hospitals," and another on "The Army in India," will be contributed by Miss Florence Nightingale; and among the other papers we note, as likely to be of special interest, one by Professor Christison on "The Changes that have occurred in the Type of Disease in Edinburgh during the last Fifty Years." For the Department of Social Economy nearly fifty papers have already been given in. Emigration and the Poor Laws are among the leading subjects; and on the latter we note a paper by Mr. Edwin Chadwick on "The Results of the Chief Principles of the Poor Law Administration in England and Ireland as compared with Scotland." Lancashire Distress and the Progress of the Co-operative Principle are also among the subjects in the same department. Finally, in the department of Trade and International Law many subjects are down for discussion, including that of an International Decimal System.

#### MISCELLANEA.

THE Archbishop of York has accepted office as one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Shakespeare Committee. The Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford, has joined the committee. The Church appears to be gathering strongly round the poet's name—a fact which we rejoice to see, as a balance and adjustment of the many secular interests which find a centre in that name.

The labours of the explorers of Pompeii have lately been rewarded by the discovery of the remains of a very interesting dwelling-house. There is a triclinium paved with mosaic which represents some of the most esteemed viands of the period. The remnants of the feast were still on the table, and on the couches were the skeletons of the guests. The ruin which overtook them must have been even more dreadful than that an end to the supper of Nasidienus. Amongst the ornaments found on the table is a silver statue of Bacchus, with enamelled eyes and a jewelled necklace and armlets.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* quotes a document given in Russell's "History of Guildford," published in 1801, to show that the word "cricket," as the name of our national game, is much older than is usually supposed. Strutt, in his "Sports and Pastimes," placing it at the commencement of the eighteenth century. The word occurs in an affidavit respecting a "Garden withheld from the Towne," anno 40 Elizabeth, in which "John Derrick, gent., one of the Queen's Majestie's coroners for the county of Surrie, saith: 'When he was a schollar in the free-school of Guldeforde, he and several of his fellowes did runne and play there at cricket and other plaiies.'"

Agents of the Kent Archaeological Society have been engaged during the last few days opening several ancient graves in the parish of Sarre, near Sandwich. The spot selected is situated near the mill, being a little to the east of the present parochial burial-ground. Traces of human remains were discovered in abundance, evidently those of warriors, as in several instances swords and spears were discovered close beside the bodies, which were found at a depth of about four feet. On Friday the Marquis Camden visited the spot, and appeared to take great interest in the progress of the researches. Several Roman coins, and rings and other ornaments, were discovered in close proximity to the mortal remains.

There was some meaning in presenting Queen Elizabeth on her accession with an English translation of the Bible. It was an experiment to try whether her sympathies were with the Roman Catholics or the Protestants. The late Duke of Sussex had a mania for collecting Bibles, and would have prized very highly a fine copy of some rare edition. But there seems no meaning in throwing Bibles at the heads of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is to be hoped they read in the Bible sometimes, but one Bible is quite enough for this purpose. At least a dozen have been presented to them. People seem to think that the Authorised Version of the Scriptures is a sort of Protestant charm or amulet, like the Scapular of St. Francis, or the sentences from the Koran which the Mohammedans wear about them.

The Bishop of Oxford, who is a country squire in Sussex, delivered on Wednesday, September 23, the diplomas and honorary certificates to the successful candidates at the Oxford Local Examinations, at Brighton in June last. After an eloquent description of the character of the great English Universities, his lordship referred to the speech of one of the members for Brighton, who said that "there was no greater evil to education than 'cramming.'" In reply, the Bishop made some remarks which should be carefully weighed in certain quarters: "Such examinations as these are a sort of great anti-cramming plan. Many of you, my young friends, will at once think of the word that rhymes with cram; every boy who obtains success by such a means is nothing more than a sham. Cramming is putting into the mind what it cannot digest, making it preternaturally fat, poisoning it or killing it in some other way. I never knew good come of it, but I have seen many minds fatally injured by it. That which you can take into your minds and make part of yourselves, will be so much the better for you, but that which you only take in to reproduce whole and undigested, will neither do you nor any one else the least good. The real good of these examinations is the doing away with cramming; like taking a crammed fowl's crop, giving it a good squeeze, which detects the crammer, and relieves the fowl. They may have a good squeeze at the time, but they will feel a good deal better afterwards, and it will be a great lesson to crammers, who will find all their cramming materials exposed and of no avail. I rejoice on this ground also that I should have been invited here to-night, that you have suffered me to hand these young fellows their certificates and prizes, and have thus permitted me to take a part in your proceedings. and to add my humble testimony to the value of this great movement. Therefore, instead of according to me a vote of thanks, it ought to be for me to thank you one and all for what you have allowed me to do.

The Guild of Literature and Art, which has been hitherto prevented and hindered by the unfortunate wording of the Act of Parliament which gave it a legal existence from getting into working order, has at last published its general balance-sheet. From this it appears that the Guild possesses a clear capital of £523/- to start with; that it proposes to erect a number of free residences upon some land given by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and that its transactions will be to grant pensions or donations or free residences to members of its own body or their widows. The right of membership is obtained by the subscription of an entrance fee of one guinea and an annual subscription of a like sum. Some complaints were afloat that the gentlemen who kindly volunteered to act in various parts of the country for the benefit of the Guild had charged enormously for their expenses. These complaints turn out to be unfounded, for the expenses do not exceed the moderate sum of a guinea a day each.

Lord Clyde's will was proved on the 7th inst. The executors and trustees are Major-General H. Eyre; Lieut.-Colonel Alison, C.B.; Colonel W. M. S. M'Murdo, C.B.; and Lieut.-General Cameron, C.B. There are many legacies to officers and personal friends. To Sir W. Mansfield he leaves the sword presented to him by the city of London, together with the document conferring upon him the freedom of the City, and desires that Sir William should be consulted as to what papers, if any, should be made public; and should any memoir of himself (Lord Clyde) appear, which he would rather did not, it should be limited to Hart's *Army List*, and be simply the recital of the services of a plain soldier. Lord Clyde's personal property was sworn under £70,000. To his sister, Miss Alicia Campbell, he leaves an annuity of £1000, and divides his real estate and the residue of his personal estate between her and General Eyre, leaving also to the General and his family many specific bequests.

#### OBITUARY.

JACOB GRIMM, the great scholar and archaeologist, has lately died. To many in England he will be remembered by his work on "Old German Poetry," his "German Grammar," and the "Kinder und Haus Märchen."

SCHTEPKINE, "the father of the Russian stage at Moscow, where he had performed for forty years" (to quote a contemporary), a man as much esteemed in private as in public life, died, not long since, at Yalta, in the Crimea.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND died on Thursday last, at Raynham Hall, his seat in Norfolk, very suddenly. He is succeeded in the marquise by his only son, Viscount Raynham, who was for a few years a clerk in the Foreign Office, and was member for Tamworth, a vacancy in which borough occurs in consequence of his elevation to the peerage.

F. MASINI, for many years one of the most successful composers of romances (ballads) in Paris, is dead. Twenty years ago there was a *furore* in France for that class of music. About Christmas time there used to appear a number of musical albums, intended partly as new year's gifts, and containing a dozen or more songs, duets, *nocturni*, &c., sometimes contributed by several composers, sometimes all by one. Masini's album was generally a prime favourite, and several of the French detached songs which have become best known and liked in England are from his facile pen. He died at the age of sixty, in a charitable asylum.

REAR-ADMIRAL WASHINGTON, late hydrographer to the British Admiralty, died at Havre, on the 16th ult., aged 63. On the retirement of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Beauport, in 1855, he was appointed to succeed him as hydrographer to the Admiralty.

THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY died at Orton Hall, near Peterborough, in his seventy-second year. Death had been slowly stealing upon him for some weeks passed. He died quietly, and without apparent pain, simply from the decay of nature. He has left a family of eleven children, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son Charles, Earl of Aboyn, who is in his seventeenth year.

MR. WILLIAM TOOKE, F.R.S., President of the Society of Arts, died on Sunday, the 20th ult., at his residence in Russell-square, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Tooke was born at St. Petersburg in 1777. He was treasurer and one of the active founders of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. His best-known work is "The Monarchy of France; its Rise, Progress, and Fall." He represented Truro in Parliament from 1833 to 1837.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELICE, M.P., was found dead in bed on Thursday morning at Ardochy, one of the residences on his Highland estate of Glengarry and Glenquoich. Mr. Ellice was, we believe, in his seventy-seventh year; and, with one brief interval, had sat in the House of Commons for the constituency of Coventry ever since 1818. He was a member of the Grey Government, and took a leading share in the preparation and carrying of the Reform Bill.

ALFRED DE VIGNY, the well-known author and member of the French Academy, died in Paris on Thursday, in his sixty-fifth year. His death leaves a chair vacant in the French Academy. This was the fourteenth chair, and it was obtained by Vaugelas at its creation in the year 1634. In 1649 it was filled by Scudery, in 1663 by the Marquis de Dangeau, in 1720 by Marshal de Richelieu, in 1780 by Duke d'Harcourt, in 1803 by Lucien Bonaparte, in 1816 by Anger, in 1820 by Etienne, and in 1845 by Count Alfred de Vigny.

MR. C. R. COCKERELL, R.A., and Emeritus Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, died on the 17th ult., in his 76th year. In his early life Mr. Cockerell spent many years of careful study among the existing remains of classic architecture in Asia Minor, Sicily, Rome, Pompeii, and elsewhere. In 1829 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1836 he attained the honour of a Royal Academician. In 1840 he succeeded Wilkins as Professor of Architecture. Mr. Cockerell was an able architect, and to him is due the merit of the recent restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, where he was buried on Thursday.

THE REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER, D.D., Superior of the Oratory at Brompton, died on Saturday last, after a lengthened illness. He was educated at Harrow and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836, being second-class in classics. He became tutor to his college, and in 1843 accepted the living of Elton, Hunts, which he resigned in 1846 on joining the communion of the Church of Rome. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Superior of the London houses belonging to the "Oratorians," or "Priests of the Congregation of St. Philip Neri." That office he held up to the time of his death.

#### BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

FEW, as a matter of course, are the books which have made their appearance in September, the mid-winter of the publishing world.

In GEOGRAPHY and TRAVEL we have "A Winter in Upper and Lower Egypt," by Mr. G. A. Hoskins; a "History of Newfoundland from the Earliest Times to 1860," by the Rev. Charles Pedley; "Mexico; the Country, its History and People," issued by the Religious Tract Society; "Our Old Home," a series of essays by Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, describing his English experience, and "A Handy Guide to the Kent and Sussex Coast," by Messrs. Chambers.

In FICTION there have appeared "Eleanor's Victory," by Miss Braddon, reprinted from *Once a Week*; "Good Society," by Mrs. Grey; "Next Door," by Mrs. Thomson; "Stronghand; or, the Noble Revenge," an Indian story, by Gustave Aimard; "A Page from the Peerage;" "Sackville Chase," a sporting novel, by Mr. C. J. Collins; "Secrets of My Office," by a Bill-broker; "The Rev. Alfred Hoblith and his Curacies;" and "The Cross of Honour."

Under MISCELLANIES we may range Miss Nightingale's "Sanitary State of the Indian Army;" Mr. Fairbairn's treatise on "Mills and Mill-work," Part II.; Dr. Wynter's "Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers;" Mr. G. A. Sala's "Breakfast in Bed," a series of articles reprinted from the *Temple-bar Magazine*; the Rev. J. G. Wood's "Our Garden Friends and Foes;" Captain Mayne Reid's "Game of Croquet;" and "Stonewall Jackson, a Biographical Sketch, and an Outline of his Virginian Campaigns," by the Author of "Life in the South."

In THEOLOGY we have "Sermons on Saints' Days," preached at Clapham, by the Rev. J. Whitehead; "The Balance, or Episcopacy Defended," by Internuncio; "Christ in the Covenant," by the Author of "The Faithful Witness;" "Some Analogies between the Human and the Mystical Body, applied to Difficulties and Duties in the Church," by the Rev. Thomas Perry; "Sunday Evenings, a Second Series of Short Addresses on Passages of Holy Scripture," by a Lady; and "The Promise of the Father, or a Neglected Speciality of the Last Days, addressed to the Clergy and Laity of all Christian Communities," by the Author of "The Way of Holiness," &c., which appears to be intended to advocate the claims of women to preach the Gospel.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY is about to be issued in a People's Edition, in fourteen shilling numbers, by Messrs. Longman and Co.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGES are about to publish an edition of Mr. Howard Staunton's "Shakspeare," in four volumes demy octavo and tinted paper.

MR. MARK LEMON has a novel in the press which may be looked for in the course of the month.

"My IMPRISONMENT, and the First Year of Aolition Rule in Washington," by Rose O'Neale Greenhow, is a new volume announced by Mr. Bentley.

THE REV. DR. MARGOLIOUTH, a convert from Judaism, and a clergyman of the Church of England, has a History of the Jews in preparation.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE's novel of "Rachel Ray" promised to appear in *Good Words*, will, instead, be published in two volumes by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, next week.

"My WANDERINGS IN WESTERN AFRICA, or from Liverpool to Fernando Po," by a F. R. G. S., will be published immediately by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, in two volumes.

MESS WHATELY's little book, "Ragged Life in Egypt," has reached a third edition, and she has a supplementary volume just ready, entitled, "More about Ragged Life in Egypt."

ALLAN RAMSAY and PROFESSOR WILSON (Christopher North) are each to have a statue in the Prince's-street Gardens, Edinburgh. Workmen are preparing sites for both.

MR. J. B. CURGENVEN has published a facsimile of the quarto pamphlet of Dr. Jenner, originally printed in 1801, giving an interesting account of the origin of Vaccine Inoculation.

MR. AND MRS. LINTON, the first as illustrator and the second as authoress, have a volume on the Lake Districts of England in the press. It will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., in time for Christmas.

A SIXTH AND CONCLUDING VOLUME of the works of John Knox, the Scottish reformer, edited by Mr. David Laing, will shortly appear, and will complete the series of the Wedrow Society's publications.

WE HEAR THAT MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO. have suspended the publication of Mr. D. D. Home's "Incidents of My Life," in consequence of Sir David Brewster threatening legal proceedings on account of some statements contained in the book relating to spiritual manifestations said to have been witnessed by him at Ealing.

THE ORTHODOXY OF *Good Words* having been questioned, a rival sixpenny monthly, about which no such doubts will be possible, commences this month. It is called *Our Own Fireside*, "a magazine of home literature for the Christian family." It is to be edited by the Rev. Charles Bullock, rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, assisted by a goodly number of safe contributors.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHESS.—A Chess Catalogue upon an extensive scale, with bibliographical remarks interspersed throughout its pleasant pages, has been published by Mr. Simpson, King William-street, Charing-cross. The lovers of chess lore will find numerous English and foreign works in this collection, incorporating its ancient and its modern champions from Jacopo de Caxton celebrity, down to Lewis, Morphy, Staunton, and others of the great French and German schools, which have never appeared together for sale before.

MR. WALTER THORNBURY is travelling in Russia, and collecting material for a series of magazine articles and then a volume.

MR. TUPPER has selected what he considers the gems of his writings, and will publish the collection immediately in a volume entitled "Cithara."

"FLORIAN'S HUSBAND," a novel, in three volumes, is announced by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

"THE HEIRESS AND HER LOVERS," a novel by Georgina, Lady Chatterton, will be published immediately by Mr. Bentley.

THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN, of Dundee, is reported to be at work on a poem to which he means to address his whole strength for a year or two.

MR. W. BUCHANAN has a volume of poems in the press, which will shortly be published by Mr. Moxon, under the title of "Undertones."

THE COTTAGE of the "Dairyman's Daughter," at Arreton, Isle of Wight, celebrated through the Rev. Legh Richmond's tale, is advertised for sale.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER BAIN of Aberdeen, has an English Grammar in the press.

SIR JOHN BOWRING is said to be preparing a translation of Renan's "Vie de Jesus."

A NEW EDITION of Douglas Jerrold's works, with an introductory memoir, by his son, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, is about to appear.

MR. JOHN PYER, Clerk at the Thames Police Court, has a volume in answer to Bishop Colenso just ready.

MR. W. S. SAVORY, F.R.S., has in the press four lectures on Life and Death, delivered at the Royal Institution.

"THE SPORTING RIFLE AND ITS PROJECTILES," by Lieut. James Forsyth, M.A., is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. FROUDE'S two volumes on the Reign of Elizabeth may be expected in the course of the month.

HOLME LEE's new novel, "Annis Warleigh's Fortunes," will be ready in a few days.

A SELECTION from the writings of Edward Irving, in five volumes, edited by his nephew, the Rev. G. Carlyle, is preparing for publication.

MR. RICHARD DOYLE'S "Birds-Eye Views of Society," from the "Cornhill," are about to be re-issued separately by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., in oblong folio.

DR. ROBERT VAUGHAN's third and concluding volume of "Revolutions in English History," describing Revolutions in Government, will be published by Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn in a few days.

MESSRS. WALTON AND MAHERLY are about to re-issue the late Dr. Lardner's "Museum of Science and Art" in weekly numbers, according to subjects, and not as formerly in a miscellaneous order.

THE LATE ALEXANDER GILCHRIST'S "Life of William Blake," which has been ready for some months, and deferred until the reading season set in, will appear this month.

MR. BERJEAU, author of the curious book on the Varieties of Dogs, lately published, is preparing a companion work, to be entitled "The Horses of Antiquity, Middle Ages, and Renaissance, from the earliest Monuments down to the Sixteenth Century."

DR. STRANG, City Chamberlain of Glasgow, has just had a splendid piece of silver plate and upwards of 4000 guineas presented to him by personal friends and fellow-citizens. Dr. Strang's writings on the statistics and social history of Glasgow have well entitled him to this handsome token of the public regard.

THE REV. THOMAS MILNER, author of the "Gallery of Nature," a popular work which has gone through several large editions, has been engaged for some time in the compilation of matter for a "Gallery of Geography: a Pictorial and Descriptive Tour of the World." It will be issued in monthly shilling parts by Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, commencing next month.

THE STONES marking the head and foot of Daniel Defoe's grave in Bunhill-fields had become almost buried in the ground, and the inscription, except one letter, obliterated. "They have recently," says the "City Press," "been raised and repaired, with the addition of a suitable epitaph, at the expense of Dr. Rogers of Dalston."

A CONTEMPORARY says: "Those who read and admired My Good-for-Nothing Brother, and wondered at the power of writing possessed by the authoress, 'Wickliffe Lane,' will hear with real sorrow of the death of this young and gifted woman. We understand that the MS. of a novel, which was finished only a week before her decease, is to be placed in the hands of a publisher."

MRS. GREENHOW, of Washington, after a long imprisonment by the Federals, has arrived in this country, having run the blockade of Wilmington last month. Mrs. Greenhow is about to give to the public a narrative of her captivity. The work, which will appear immediately, will be entitled, "My Imprisonment, and the First Year of Abolition Rule in Washington."

JOHN JONES, described as an elderly man engaged in literary pursuits, was brought up at Bow-street, on Thursday September 3, charged with stealing a leaden paper-weight from the reading-room of the British Museum. He confessed his guilt, pleading extreme poverty, and the authorities of the Museum, under the circumstances, recommended him to mercy. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

MR. KINGLAKE'S BOOK.—Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," the fourth edition of which has just appeared, has already spread over the Continent. Tauchnitz, at Leipzig, has not only published a German translation of the work, but likewise a cheap English Continental edition in four small volumes. A French translation, will, it is stated, be brought out in Brussels in the course of the next month. But what is still more remarkable, the Englishman's keen strictures on the Russian war have also been rendered into modern Greek.

THE TIMES AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.—The *Toronto Globe* tells us that at the *Times* has changed its policy on the American question. "The first symptom of a change of policy is a change in its American correspondent. Dr. Mackay has been recalled, and Mr. Gallenga has been sent out to take his place. The latter gentleman is said to be an Italian Republican, who distinguished himself as a correspondent of the *Times* during the war of Italian independence, and is supposed to hold views more or less favourable to the cause of the North." [It is possible that this may refer to the "Special Correspondent" now visiting the great North-west.]

THE BURNS' MONUMENT, EDINBURGH.—Among other additions which have been recently made to the collection of relics in the Burns' monument, Calton Hill, are three Excise Returns, contributed by Mr. Murray, late Deputy-Comptroller-General of Excise for Scotland. They are all signed by Burns, and one of them is entirely in his handwriting. It contains a very large number of dates and figures, with a list of exciseable articles, and concludes with the following business summary of the quantity and value of the contents: "Amount of this voucher is sixty-six barrels of strong ale, one hundred and six barrels two firkins of twopenny, and forty-six barrels three firkins of small beer, from common brewery; also, one barrel one firkin of twopenny, from victuallers. Cash is, thirty-six pounds, nine shillings, and ninepence.—ROBT. BURNS." This paper is written in a clear, bold, round hand; the spelling and abbreviations evince the correct taste of an accomplished man of letters, and the whole document shows the care, attention, and energy with which the poet discharged his duties as an exciseman.

THEODORE PARKER'S Life and Correspondence, by the Rev. John Weiss, will be published in two volumes by Messrs. Longman and Co. in November.

MR. J. HILL BURTON, author of the "Bookhunter," has a volume in the press entitled "The Scot Abroad, and other Miscellanies."

DEAN ALFORD is going to make a book of his contributions to *Good Words* on the Queen's English.

PROFESSOR PIAZZI SMYTH has a volume nearly ready on "Travels in the Service of Science."

MR. JOHN FORSTER's long announced revised biography of Sir John Eliot, will appear in November.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO., announce an authorised translation of Renan's "Life of Jesus," revised by the author.

THE REV. JOHN DE LIEFDE has a volume nearly ready entitled "Six Months among the Charities of Europe."

MR. J. F. MAGUIRE, M.P., is busy with a Life of Father Matthew.

THE LITERARY TIMES found life at twopence impossible, and ceased to exist at the middle of September.

A PENNY PERIODICAL, called the *Sewing Machine*, has been started for the use of advertisers and sewers.

IN FEBRUARY LAST AUSTRALIA added to her literature a *Medical and Surgical Review*, published monthly, the fourth number of which has just reached this country.

THE LONG-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS of Messrs Parker, Son, and Bourn has, we hear, been purchased by Messrs. Longman and Co., and at Christmas the stock and trade in the Strand will be removed to Paternoster-row.

"MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND PHILANTHROPIC LABOURS of Andrew Reed, D.D.," prepared from autobiographic sources by his Sons, is announced by Messrs. Strahan and Co.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S "Caxtoniana: a Series of Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners," will be published in two volumes by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons in November.

MR. HENRY KINGSLEY will commence a new story, and Mr. David Masson a series of articles on "Dead Men whom I have Known," in the November number of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

MESSRS. BICKERS AND SON, of Leicester-square, will shortly publish two editions of SHAKESPEARE'S Plays and Poems, one edition in four volumes, and the other in one, without note or comment, and edited by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cowden Clarke.

THE SECOND PART of Mr. Booth's Reprint of the Shakespeare of 1623, containing the Histories, will be published during next month. Part III., containing the Tragedies, is intended to appear about the end of next March—the three editions being issued complete on the 23rd of April following, the tercentenary anniversary of the Poet's birthday.

MESSRS. LOW, SON, and CO. will publish immediately a new Naval Work, in one volume, entitled "Dockyard Economy and Naval Power," by P. Barry, author of the "Dockyards and Shipyards of the Kingdom, with Photographs of the great Private Establishments." The portion of the work which refers to the French dockyards and shipyards is based on information collected on the spot.

DEAN HOOK ON "BAD COPY."—At the harvest home at Slaughan, Sussex, the chairman said Dean Hook had preached them a magnificent sermon. Before the Dean went home he asked leave to print it, telling him he thought they could sell a hundred, and offered to copy out the sermon plain for the printers. The Dean made answer and said that would never do, he would write it out badly himself. Upon his asking the Dean why, he explained that if the copy was plain it would be put into the hands of the worst compositors, whereas if it was written badly the best hands would get it, and the work would be better done.

A VERY HANDSOMELY BOUND BIBLE AND PRAYER-BOOK, subscribed by the "gentlemen of England" in 1s. subscriptions, will be presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from Scotland. The volumes are superbly bound in green Levant morocco, inlaid with brown, red, and purple, with the imperial crown and monogram "A. E." The books are placed on an oak reading-stand, elaborately carved in the Gothic style. Upwards of 6000 "gentlemen of England" subscribed. Their Royal Highnesses have already had more than a dozen Bibles presented to them.

MISS GOODMAN, the author of "Experiences of a Sister of Mercy, and "Sisterhoods in the Church of England," was reported in the newspapers to have joined the Church of Rome. Her publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., write, "We beg you will allow us to give the assertion a distinct and unqualified contradiction; for, if it be not contradicted, Miss Goodman's statements, in her work on 'Sisterhoods in the Church of England,' might be considered less worthy of attention in consequence. We are authorized by Miss Goodman to quote her own words in her letter to us on the subject, wherein she says, 'I am, and always have been, a member of the Church of England, and never intended to leave it.'"

MR. POCOCK is engaged in editing for the Oxford Clarendon Press a new edition of Burnet's "History of the Reformation," verifying the documents given by Burnet by careful collation with the originals wherever they are known to exist. Several thousand errors, which have been perpetuated from the original publication to the present time, have been corrected. As an instance:—One letter of Bullinger, as given by Burnet, is found to contain no less than 400 divergences from the original—many only changes of punctuation and the like, but others very important. The text of the history will appear exactly as the author left it: errors of date, which are numerous, will be corrected in the margin, and a large body of references to printed books and MSS. from which Burnet, without special acknowledgment, probably drew his information, will be added. Altogether it is hoped that the edition will be a not inconsiderable addition to the accurate knowledge of this important period of English history.

FREE LIBRARIES.—The second annual report of the Birmingham Free Libraries Committee, presented to the Council in May last, has just been issued. It gives a very satisfactory account, on the whole, of the several libraries in embryo with which it has to deal. The Central Reference Library is fast growing up to completion beside its twin-sister, the Midland Institute. The land for the eastern branch establishment will be ready for occupation as soon as the present tenancies have expired; while that for the southern branch is in the actual possession of the committee, who state that they are busy with the preparation of plans to be submitted to the council at an early date. The Free Lending Library and Reading-room in Constitution-hill were opened in 1861. During the first twelve months of the existence of the library, the average number of borrowers per day was 376, and the total number of books issued 108,053. During the second twelve months the daily average was 377, and the total issues 118,863. The borrowers are mostly artisans, clerks, and assistants in shops, together with office boys and school children, and the books issued are all of a healthy character.—The Birkenhead Free Library also has been very successful, as appears from the seventh annual report.—Measures are being taken for the application of the Public Libraries and Museums Act to Birkenhead.—There are now sixteen free libraries in Britain. London and Glasgow have the by no means honourable distinction of having formally refused to adopt the Act or to institute free libraries.

PRAETERITA, a volume of poems by Mr. William Lancaster, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. immediately.

MR. ROBERT CHAMBERS is yet far from well. Mrs. Chambers died on Tuesday, Sept. 29.

DR. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, author of the "History of Ancient and Modern Wines," published in quarto in 1824, and of several other works, died at Caskieben, Aberdeenshire, a few days ago, aged eighty-three.

MESSRS DALTON AND LUCY announce a volume of sermons by the late Rev. H. Hutton, rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, including the last six discourses delivered by him in that church, to which will be prefixed a biographical memoir of the author, by the Rev. Canon Dale.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN and Co. have in the press a Treatise on the Fishery Laws of the United Kingdom, including the Laws of Angling, by James Patterson; also a volume entitled Leading Cases of International Law, with a Commentary, by W. V. Harcourt, Author of the Letters of Historicus, lately reprinted from the *Times*.

EARLY IN OCTOBER MESSRS. HOULSTON AND WRIGHT will issue a first volume of a Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge, and Practical Guide on Health and Disease, for Families, Emigrants, and Colonists, by a Medical Man of Thirty-five Years' Practice, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall.

MESSRS SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. will have ready in October a new edition of Dr. Kübler's Elementary Grammar of the Greek Language, containing a Series of Greek and English Exercises for translation, with the requisite Vocabularies, and an Appendix on the Homeric Verse and Dialect, translated by S. H. Taylor, LL.D., revised and edited, with Emendations and Additions, including upwards of a thousand examination questions, by C. W. Bateman.

UNITED STATES.—RETAIL PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—American newspapers have long been cited as miracles of cheapness, but apparently nothing like our *Telegraph* and *Star* are to be had for a penny. The *Times* correspondent, writing from Chicago, says: "There is no trade here that ought not to yield 100 per cent. The office of the *Chicago Tribune* is opposite to the door of my hotel; that of the *Chicago Times* is two or three blocks off; yet both those papers and the ten or twelve others which see the light in this town, and those of New York or other parts of the Union, are only to be had of newsmen, who buy them at two cents, and sell them at no less than five or six cents. I tried to resist the imposition at Albany or Saratoga, and offered in small change the identical sum of two or three cents which was printed at the top of the page as the sale price of some trumpery local paper. The boy handed back the money and kept his journal. This is a very trifling matter, but it gives you the gauge of American extortion in every branch of trade, high or low. You cannot buy a lemon at Chicago for less than ten cents."

A PARADISE OF A PRINTING-OFFICE.—The *Boston Olive Branch*, on which females are employed as compositors, states: "Our rooms are well carpeted, and the girls do not come till nine or ten o'clock in the morning, retiring in good season, seldom making even seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can in that time earn £1. 15s. a week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor, as our assistant, at a salary of £250. She has spent seven hours a day in the office for five days a week. We generally have in our office an organ or a pianoforte, and have music at meal-hours."

MRS. ALICE B. HAVEN (formerly Alice B. Neale) died on Aug. 22. She began to contribute to the Philadelphia *Saturday Gazette* while yet a schoolgirl. She was married to its editor, Joseph C. Neale, in 1846, and continued to aid its popularity by occasional tales and sketches until her husband's death, which occurred in 1847. She then assumed the editorial charge of the *Gazette*, and conducted it for several years, furnishing at the same time poems, tales, and sketches to the leading magazines. She published a volume in 1850, entitled the "Gossips of Rivertown, with Sketches in Prose and Verse," and is more generally known by her series of juvenile stories as "Helen Morton," "Pictures from the Bible," "No such Word as Fail," "Patient Waiting no Loss," "Contentment Better than Wealth," "All's not Gold that Glitters," "Out of Debt Out of Danger," "The Coopers," and others. In 1853 she was married to Mr. Samuel L. Haven.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SHAKESPEARE.—The newspapers publish the following letter from President Lincoln to an American actor of some celebrity:—"Executive Mansion, Washington, August 17.—MY DEAR SIR—Months ago I should have acknowledged the receipt of your book and accompanying kind note, and I now have to beg your pardon for not having done so. For one of my age I have seen very little of the drama. The first presentation of *Falstaff* I ever saw was yours here last winter or spring. Perhaps the best compliment I can pay is to say—as I truly can—I am very anxious to see it again. Some of Shakespeare's plays I have never read, while others I have gone over perhaps as frequently as any professional reader. Among the latter are 'Lear,' 'Richard III,' 'Henry VIII,' 'Hamlet,' and especially 'Macbeth.' I think none equals 'Macbeth.' It is wonderful. Unlike you gentlemen of the profession, I think the soliloquy in 'Hamlet,' commencing 'Oh, my offence is rank,' surpasses that commencing 'To be or not to be.' But pardon this small attempt at criticism. I should like to hear you pronounce the opening speech of 'Richard III.' Will you not soon visit Washington again? If you do, please call, and let me make your personal acquaintance.—Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.—James H. Hackett, Esq."

THE DEATH OF DR. JOHN SHERREN BARTLETT is announced. Dr. Bartlett was long and favourably known in connection with the American press. He was born in Dorsetshire, in 1790, and educated as physician in London. On the recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper he was appointed surgeon in the British navy in 1812; sailed to the West Indies in the packet *Swallow*; was captured by the American frigates *Princeton* and *Congress*, under Commodore Rodgers, and remained in prison in Boston until discharged in 1813. At the close of the war he married a Boston lady, and established himself in that city as a physician. The *Albion* was established by him in 1822, as an English organ of Conservative politics. It was always conducted, while under the charge of Dr. Bartlett, with fairness, dignity and refinement. That a gentleman and a Christian, modest, conscientious, and sincere, and at the same time firm and earnest, was at its head, was apparent to every reader throughout its conduct by Dr. Bartlett. Though sustaining the interests of a foreign government and its people, he always did this without offending the feelings, or losing in any degree the respect, of the community in the midst of which he lived and moved. Owing to the failure of his health, he felt himself obliged to retire from editorial life, in 1848, and the event was regarded by his contemporaries of the press, as well as by his readers, with sincere regret. Dr. Bartlett was connected with the publication of other journals. At the commencement of Atlantic steam navigation, he established, at Liverpool, a paper called *The European*—a weekly compendium of the latest news for American circulation. In 1855, he resumed journalism, by issuing the *Anglo-Saxon*—a weekly paper published in Boston, and which he continued for about two years. In 1857 he served a short time as British Consul at Baltimore, but for two or three years past had been living in retirement.

BARNES'S "Notes on St. Matthew" have been translated into Chinese by a native Christian at Hong-Kong.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—The *New York Independent* says: "Frederick Douglass, Esq., the orator and author, finds the time come to stop talking, and a welcome opportunity before him to work for his people; and, like a wise and energetic man, has discontinued his paper and accepted an appointment in the service of Government, to aid in organising coloured troops on the Mississippi."

PARSON BROWNLOW gives notice of his intention to revive his paper just as soon as possible after the Union forces take Knoxville. In a letter to the *Philadelphia Press* he says: "I shall come down upon rebeldom after a style that will interest all loyal men North and South. I already have my prospectus written, and in a few weeks I shall have it in the leading Northern papers. The title of the paper will be, *Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator*."

FROM A STATEMENT which appears in the *Eco d'Italia*, an Italian journal published at New York, it would seem that the readers of the *Times* are destined to be disappointed in the hopes raised by the change, which has transferred the entertaining M. Gallenga from Turin to the seat of the war in America. The *Eco* informs us that to the application made by M. Gallenga to be allowed, in his quality of a journalist, to follow the army of the Potomac a direct refusal was returned by the Secretary of State, on the ground "that the London *Times* is a rebel organ."

MR. THEODORE TILTON, editor of the *New York Independent*, and a fiery war-Christian, has been draughted, but has purchased exemption. Mr. Thurlow Weed, in the *Albany Evening Journal*, thus characterises his conduct:—"It is to be regretted that leading boisterous Abolitionists, who are so free of their abuse of all who differ with them, fail to justify their precepts by their examples. The editor of the *Independent*, whose zeal for the draught led him to rail at all who questioned its wisdom, when draughted himself, ingloriously shirks from taking his share of duty and danger! Shame on such a sneak! Subject by law to military duty, and constantly pressing others into the field, Mr. Tilton must be craven in spirit, without patriotism, pride, or manhood, to shirk a draught himself, while he is merciless in regard to the mechanic and labourer, who is compelled to leave his wife and children."

EDITING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—There has just reached us, says the *Caledonian Mercury*, through a friend, one of the most remarkable illustrations that could well be conceived of the difficulties under which newspapers are produced in some of the Southern States of America. It has long been well-known that, as a consequence of the war, printing papers in the slave territory had risen to fabulous prices, and that not a few journals had been summarily extinguished, their readers not being willing or able to pay their advanced rates. The information we have now to communicate is hardly credible. It is that we have received a copy of the *Southern Sentinel*, a rebel organ, published in Alexandria, Louisiana, printed on the unstamp'd side of ordinary decorative wall paper. The journal consists of a single page, about the size of one of the pages of our present sheet; it is of a creolish colour on the printed side, and has on its reverse, on a yellowish ground, a profusion of roses and other ornaments of that tawdry description usually associated with the wall-papering of the humblest of our private rooms. The journal has as its motto, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty;" it bears to be issued at 5 dollars per annum, or 25 cents a single copy; and as there is not a word said either in ordinary paragraph or in leading article as to why so peculiar a description of paper has been resorted to for publication, it may not unreasonably be inferred that the number we have received is not the only one that has been issued in the same way. Need we remark that nothing could more indisputably prove the straits to which the Southerns have been reduced than this original effort of journalism. It is, we believe, quite new in newspaper experience; and, if we may judge from the following note, the wall-paper must be somewhat abundant, as it is being applied to ordinary jobbing. The *Sentinel* says:—"We are prepared to do all kinds of job work, which can be executed on the same kind of paper as that on which we issue. We also have a small supply of very superior printing paper, which would answer for blanks, as it can be written upon tolerably well. Terms, cash on delivery." We should suggest to our paper manufacturers, were we not opposed to all aid to slave-holding rebels, that they might do a capital stroke of business with the South by sending out a few cargoes of their worst "printings."

FRANCE.—M. Louis Veilliot, of *Univers* notoriety, has been soliciting an authorisation to found a new political daily journal in Paris. The writer states that after the suppression of the *Univers* he had made several applications to the same effect, but that, although other writers of various opinions had obtained the favour, he had always been denied, thus in a measure placing him out of the pale of the law. The application was once more refused.

M. JULES JANIN intends, it is said, to offer himself as a candidate for the seat in the French Academy, vacated by the decease of Count Alfred de Vigny.

The *Siccle* says that the necessary authority has been sought to establish liberal journals at Tours, Angers, and several other cities in France, and has been in every case refused.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF MONTPELLIER have denounced to Rome, and forwarded for censure, a diocesan catechism drawn up by their own Bishop, M. Le Courtier.

THE JEWISH CONGREGATIONS IN ROME have condemned the "Life of Jesus," by Renan, to be destroyed. They equally sided with the Christians against Colenso's book.

BEN JONSON'S WORKS are being translated into French by E. Lafond.

COUNT WALEWSKI is occupying his involuntary leisure in writing a "History of Poland," for which he will make use of many hitherto unknown documents and other papers.

GERMANY.—The Prussian Government has just given two more warnings to the journals. According to a list published by the Berlin Association for Defending the Liberty of the Press, the total number of warnings given during June and July amounts to eighty, or more than one per day.

GUSTAV FREITAG'S NOVEL, "Debit and Credit," has got to its tenth edition, a figure reached for the first time by a German novel in the course of the present century.

BEETHOVEN'S REWARD.—The *Universal Musical Gazette* of Leipzig contains a curious anecdote, viz., that after the first performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at the theatre of Dresden, on April 29, 1823, the Director of the Royal Chapel and Theatre, Baron Konneritz, wrote him the following letter: "To M. Beethoven, Chapel-Master at Vienna.—Your opera of 'Fidelio' has just been performed with complete success. I am happy to be able to inform you of it, and I inclose forty ducats, the amount due to you for copyright, with the expression of my thanks. Be so kind as to return me the inclosed receipt with your signature for the treasury of the theatre." "Forty ducats!" exclaims the musical critic. "There was no buying a villa with the price of a copyright in those days!" Poor Beethoven! poor genius!

**AUSTRIA.**—**RESPONSIBILITY OF "READERS" IN AUSTRIA.**—In a recent prosecution of an Austrian paper the reader of the printing-office has been found guilty along with the more literary and editorial criminals. To punish people for assisting in the mere mechanical manufacture of a paper is a rather interesting progress in the art and science of the legislator.

**ITALY.**—A literary thief has carried off from the Ambrosian Library at Milan the whole of the autograph correspondence of the Medici with the Dukes of Milan, from 1496 to 1510. This treasure was stolen from the study of Dr. Gatti, the conservator. Why was it not more securely located? Manuscripts of the British Museum are not kept in the conservator's study.

**SPAIN.**—**CAPTIVITY OF THE AUTHOR OF "DON QUIXOTE."**—A very curious document has just been discovered in the archives of Madrid, which I will translate for such of your readers as are also readers of "Don Quixote." And who is not, or has not been?—Madrid, July 23, 1579.—On page 32 of the book of redemption of captives, kept by the fathers of the Trinity of this city, appears the following:—No. 10. Miguel de Cervantes, of Alcalá. It appears from evidence brought before me on the 31st July that the fathers Juan Gil and Anton de Cabeza received 112,000 maravedis, 250 ducats, given by Dona Eleanor de Tortinas, widow of Rodrigo de Cervantes, and fifty ducats given by Dona Andrea de Cervantes, residing at Alcalá, but passing by here in order to assist in the ransom of Miguel de Cervantes, son and brother of the above-named donas, now captive in Algiers, in the power of Almani, captain of the Royal Guard of the King of Algiers. This Cervantes is crippled in one arm. The above named fathers have signed two receipts for the above maravedis in the presence of Juan de Cundres and Juan de la Pana, resident in Madrid. In confirmation of which have signed with me this paper.—**FATHERS GIL, DE CABEZA, DE ANAYA ZUNIGAL.** The paper is to be preserved in the library of the Academy of History of Madrid. Cervantes, as many of your readers know, left Spain for Italy, went to Rome, and became first gentleman of the bed-chamber to Cardinal Acquaviva; but, not liking the service, and "finding Rome dull," accepted a commission under Marco Antonio Colonna, and was wounded in the arm at the battle of Lepanto; then he quitted the service, and on his way home to Spain was taken prisoner by Arnaute Mami, from whose power he was liberated in 1580, thanks to the money and the "Religiosos Trinitarios" mentioned in the papers just found.—*Letter from Paris.*

**TURKEY.**—**LIBRARIES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**—It is perhaps not generally known that the capital of Turkey possesses a large number of public libraries, a general catalogue of which is now being made. According to an estimate which is considered reliable, the total number of manuscripts thus catalogued will exceed a million. Unfortunately, however, many of these MSS. have been so damaged by lying in heaps in damp cellars or worm-eaten chests, as to be partially, and in some cases entirely illegible. It is to be regretted that, until now, none of the treasures of the early periods of Byzantine literature, which it was hoped would be brought to light, has been found. It has, on the contrary, been proved that all the works of those times which are known to have existed, have been ruthlessly destroyed. The remaining works are consequently chiefly in Arabic, or in other Semitic languages; but they form, on the other hand, the richest collection of Oriental literature in existence. Ahmet-Vafik-Efendi Subhi-Bey and other Turkish men of letters have proposed that this inestimable mass of literary treasures be collected in one building, so as render it accessible to students engaged in historical researches, and there is every reason to believe that this proposal will be adopted, notwithstanding the opposition it has hitherto met with. The first step towards the formation of an imperial library has already been taken by placing 40,000 volumes of good works, in various European languages, and which belonged to Il-Hami-Pasha, in the Dar-al-Fanoon, the building of the University. Orders have been given to increase this collection considerably, so as to create a tolerably complete library for consultation, to which the public will be freely admitted. Adding to such a collection the MSS. already mentioned, Constantinople would be superior to any capital in a literary point of view, especially if by some lucky chance the plays of Menander, or the lost books of Livy, or the remaining tragedies of Aeschylus, were suddenly brought to light from amidst the parchments now being so carefully examined.

**A DEPUTATION OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY** is on its way to Constantinople, to make researches in the library of the Sultan after the remnants of the celebrated library of King Matthias Corvinus, and to take copies of the more important manuscripts. The Sultan has granted a gracious permission.

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